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SHULTZ TOUR SEEN FOSTERING 'AGGRESSIVE' IMPERIALISM

AU131218 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 13 (ATA) -- On the international plane, the newspaper "BASHKIMI" carries a writing entitled "The Diplomacy of the American Dictate," which speaks of the tour that the U.S. Secretary of the State Shultz is making of some European countries. The USA, the newspaper stresses, is asking the NATO countries to take part in the plans and programs that serve the aggressive policy and strategy of American imperialism, the consolidation of its leading positions in the Western Europe. This is the aim of the present tour of Shultz. It should be considered at the same time linked with the Soviet-American rivalry, the efforts that the two superpowers are making to expand their spheres of influence, which increase the tensions and dangers for the European peoples.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS PREPARE FOR SESSION

AU141518 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 14 (ATA) -- The permanent Commission of Plan and Budget of the People's Assembly continues its preparatory work for the 8th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly.

The deputies of this commission are exerting control on the state and economic organs, in the center and grass root, to examine the work done on the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan and budget for 1985. At the same time, they are discussing and exchanging opinions with workers and cooperativists, cadres and specialists of different sectors of production on the figures of the state draft plan and draft budget for 1986, which is also the first year of the 8th Five-Year Plan.

Likewise, the permanent Juridical Commission and the other commissions of the People's Assembly are taking the opinions of the cadres and working people concerning the draft laws to be examined by the People's Assembly at its 8th session.

SERBS SPUR ANTI-ALBANIAN 'CHAUVINIST HYSTERIA'

AU151455 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, December 15 (ATA) -- The Newspaper "DRITA," organ of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania carried the article "Ideology and Practice of Inquisition" written by Ismail Kadare, which says among the other things:

A new wave of chauvinist hysteria has burst out against the Albanians by the Great Serbs in Yugoslavia over the recent months. This time it is the writers of Kosovo who are aimed at, but on the basis of the already known operation of that mechanism that stirs up the chauvinistic psychosis it has been expanded to include the whole intelligentsia of Kosovo and then all its Albanian population.

This new chauvinist wave began at the congress of the Writers' League of Yugoslavia where the representatives of the Writers' Association of Kosovo who took the floor there, Rexhep Qosjua, Hasan Mekuli and Ibrahim Rugova rightfully spoke of a series [as received] problems that preoccupy the creators of Kosovo, mainly against the discrimination exercised for the Albanian literature and Albanian culture.

Despite the dissatisfaction and nervousness the Great Serbs with Miodrag Bulatovic, chairman of the Writers' League of Serbia at the head, manifested at the congress, they did not dare to explode with the same rage they did later on. This happened merely because of the presence of the delegates and foreign journalists at the congress, mainly the Western ones, in whose face the Serb chauvinists take care to pose themselves as humane and democrat as they can and defender of the rights of man, the more so on this occasion when their main leader Bulatovic has published some books and is known in the West.

But as soon as the congress was over when the echo of applauses had not yet died away, the Great Serbs and literary magazines they manipulate, all the organisms that serve them emerged from the mask.

Vile and vulgar attacks in meetings and press have followed each other, beginning with the distorted quotation of the speeches of the representatives of Kosovo in the congress, the insulting epithets down to the Mafia type threats.

Right after them and in their background, other acts followed, prepared according to a scenario of the same level.

In this new campaign against the men of culture of Kosovo, the Great Serb chauvinists have mobilized all the reactionary elements, even anti-Yugoslav ones such as the one time Cetniks, Ustash, the nationalist clergymen down to the writers of Gojko Gjoko type, sentenced for anti-Yugoslavism, but who being not yet released from prison were put in the service of Great Serb chauvinism.

It is one of the reasons that several voices have been raised against them in Yugoslavia. It is the reasonable voice of those who have understood that nothing good comes to Yugoslavia from this climate of hatred, that this climate is destabilizing and in opposition with the vital interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Rising in defence of the creators of Kosovo, they have risen in the first place in defence of their dignity and of all the common culture of the people of Yugoslavia.

But the chauvinists' ear is as deaf as their blind logic. Instead of listening to these people, they brutally attacked them without sparing even the grossest insults.

The chauvinist rage, as mediaeval ideology and practice, is utterly anachronistic and unacceptable in our century, it blemishes every country and civilization. But it is particularly a shame when it affects the men of culture of a country, and particularly the writers, those whose number one duty is to cool the vile passions, to rise on them on behalf of civilization, on behalf of humanism and rapprochement of the peoples.

Nothing legalizes the sore passions against the writers of Kosovo, the Albanian culture and the Albanians in general. In the assembly of the writers of Serbia those passions went so far as following the proposals to adopt laws for selling or purchasing lands (we do not believe that any other association of writers has ever dealt with such a thing) an appeal was made for a new repression against Kosovo. In whose association of the writers of the world there has ever been rendered an appeal for repression and violence, as it was done in this assembly?

It is a pity, that in this unworthy crusade against the writers of Kosovo and the Albanian culture, the writers' association of the SR of Serbia has assumed the vanguard role. It is really sadful that those who ought to be the first fighters of the rapprochement, of communication, of avoiding misunderstanding, have taken up the bridges full of fire and smoke of hatred and are furiously waving them.

Will the culture of the peoples of Yugoslavia, its morale and aspirations tolerate this blot? This is a question already put to the consciousness of every creator in Yugoslavia, a question, that many of them, have answered with honesty and courage. The sooner those who are dominated by the complex of chauvinism will be freed from it, the better for they themselves, for their culture and for the great common culture of our peninsula for the rapprochement of our peoples, the author concludes.

ALIA, CARCANI GREETED BY VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS

AU071518 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Message to Ramiz Alia, AWP CC first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV]

[Text] On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution in Albania, we convey to you, and through you to the AWP, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Albanian people our most ardent greetings.

Under the leadership of the AWP and with their sentiments of patriotism, and their untiring and creative effort, the Albanian people have overcome during the past 41 years all difficulties and have achieved great successes in the cause of the country's construction. The victories of the country's industrialization and of the modernization of agriculture have stimulated the process of Albania's development in all fields, creating the bases upon which to improve the material and spiritual well-being of the people and raise the prestige of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the international arena. The Vietnamese people rejoice at the continuous consolidation and the profound transformations of Albania, and wish the Albanian people from the heart even greater victories in the complete fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, thus creating a firm base for the implementation of the next 5-year plan.

The Vietnamese people sincerely thank the AWP and the Albanian Government and people for their valuable aid and support during the former struggle against American imperialism and for national salvation, as well as now in the cause of the construction and defense of the socialist homeland.

We are very satisfied about the development of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries and will do our utmost to further promote these relations increasingly. May the relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation between our two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism strengthen and develop daily.

LONDON CORRESPONDENT ON SHULTZ EUROPEAN TOUR

AU131251 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 85 p 4

[Report by correspondent Petur Bochukov under rubric "United States -- Western Europe," entitled: "The Pressure Intensifies"]

[Text] London, 11 Dec -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday warned the European NATO allies that irrespective of their reservations the United States will continue work on its "Strategic Defense Initiative".

As usual, Mr Shultz is starting his regular European tour from London. Tomorrow he will repeat the same at the meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty foreign ministers in Brussels. His visit here began with talks at No 10 Downing Street, where he conveyed President Reagan's personal thanks to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for signing last Friday the "Memorandum on Cooperation" outlining the framework for the British participation in the "star wars" program. Afterwards, at a lunch in the Anglo-American Pilgrims Club, George Shultz stated that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is closely linked with "America's readiness to risk its own security in the name of yours." He also stressed that the "star wars" program represents "the beginning of a leap into the future", and that technological progress would be impossible without it.

During the American secretary of state's visit, one more argument is being added to all Wasington's previous unconvincing arguments in justifying the risky space adventure and to convince its European allies of the need for their support. In their statements, President Reagan and his Defense Secretary Weinberger have always represented the "Strategic Defense Initiative" as designed to protect the territory of the United States against Soviet ballistic missiles. Now for the first time a top American Government representative -- the secretary of state -- declares to the West Europeans that "the space shield" can be developed to protect the NATO allies against medium-range missiles. It is quite evident that a new offensive is being undertaken by the Americans to pressure the West European governments to assure their cooperation in the arms race. This is well known to most West European governments who have already declined to take part in the dangerous adventure, and to such governments as those of the FRG and Italy, who have still not reached a decision, and towards whom this present pressure from Washington is being directed.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIONS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Summary of International Work

AU131624 Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 13 (BTA) -- A report on the National Assembly's international activities in 1985 was read before parliament today. It was emphasized that the National Assembly had maintained its foreign political contacts implementing the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian state with the aim of easing tensions in the world and averting the threat of a nuclear war that is looming over mankind, with the aim of returning to disarmament and peaceful cooperation between the peoples and states.

This year Bulgaria was visited by 7 parliamentary delegations and 7 National Assembly delegations made official visits abroad.

During its May session, the National Assembly examined and supported the address of the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of all States" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

During their October session, the MP's passed a declaration in connection with the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the U.N. and the 30th anniversary of Bulgaria's entry into the organization. This declaration again confirmed Bulgaria's allegiance to the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter.

Parliament assessed the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation's visit to the USSR as especially fruitful.

A delegation of the National Assembly visited Poland, and a Polish Sejm working group for the internal market, small-scale production and services paid a visit to Bulgaria.

The parliamentary delegations of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia gave a high assessment to the cooperation between the two countries during their talks here.

After a 27-year long break, the National Assembly restored parliamentary contacts with China, a country visited by a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation. The assessment here is that the result of the sincere discussions held in China surpasses the mere restoration of interparliamentary and intergovernmental relations.

During 1985 the National Assembly continued to pay great attention to the contacts with the parliaments of certain developed capitalist states with the aim of seeking new roads and common views on the most significant issues, such as the preservation of peace and the development of bilateral economic, political and cultural ties.

The Buglarian parliamentary delegation's visit to the FRG took place in the spirit of sincerity and constructiveness. The two countries expressed their satisfaction with their relations and the desire to develop these relations further. The politicians and statesmen of the FRG expressed readiness to cooperate in the modernization of production processes and in the construction of small and medium-size enterprises.

The visit to Bulgaria of a Japanese parliamentary delegation, made up of MP's of different party affiliations again confirmed the desire of the Japanese to maintain contacts and cooperation with Bulgaria.

The good relations between the National Assembly and the National Council of Austria were confirmed during the visit of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation to that country.

The visit of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation to the Netherlands provided the possibility for the two parliaments to assist in the development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The visit of a Danish parliamentary delegation to Bulgaria contributed to the development of the relations between Bulgaria and Denmark. During talks the two delegations exchanged views on matters of cooperation and on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans.

Friendship groups from the parliaments of France and Great Britain visited their counterparts in Bulgaria.

Indonesia's wish to develop economic relations with the socialist countries and to diversify trade has been notable during the visit to Bulgaria of an Indonesian parliamentary delegation.

A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation visited Spain at the invitation of the Commission for Agriculture with the Spanish Cortes.

A parliamentary group entrusted with the drafting of the national constitution visited Bulgaria for an exchange of experience.

Bulgaria's interparliamentary group also carried out fruitful and active work.

Geneva Summit Declaration

AU131544 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 13 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian parliamentarists greet the summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan in Geneva, and assess it as an exceptionally important political event of the year.

The declaration, adopted at the second day of the session of the Bulgarian National Assembly, stresses that the summit has been expected and followed with great interest by the whole international public, and that in that moment when the world has been close to events endangering the peace on the planet, the honest and constructive talks are the only reasonable way. "Regardless of the deep differences, the good will and the political realism can solve all, even the most complicated international problems," stresses the declaration.

The document emphasizes the positive results, the principled significance of the agreements which have been reached. It marks that the summit is a good beginning, a real step towards the improvement of international atmosphere and reviving of the detente process.

The Bulgarian parliamentarists want to believe that the reached agreements will be supported by practical deeds, so that the Geneva summit should lead to permanent, positive changes in the international relations on the basis of the principle for equality and equal security. The declaration assesses highly the desire which has been confirmed by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan, for seeking ways leading to prevention of arms race in outer space and on earth.

The Bulgarian parliamentarists assess highly the activity of the Soviet party leader, which has contributed to the success of the summit. They think that this activity is an important contribution to the implementation of the peace-loving policy of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Summary of Proceedings

AU131936 Sofia BTA in English 1912 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 13 (BTA) -- Today, on the basis of the achievements scored during the eighth five-year period (1981-1985) the National Assembly of Bulgaria voted the following basic indices of the socio-economic development of the country in 1986:

In comparison with last year, the national revenue will increase by 4.5 per cent, the social productivity of labor will increase by 4.5 per cent and the industrial output by 4.5 per cent. It has been provided for the volume of the capital investments to amount to 9 milliard and 150 million leva and for the development of science and introductory activities to be allotted not less than 3.1 per cent of the national revenues.

The further satisfaction of the constantly growing material, cultural and intellectual needs of the people will find expression in the growing of the real incomes of the population by about 2 per cent and of the public consumption funds per capita of the population by 6 per cent.

The National Assembly passed the 1986 national budget bill which provides for the revenues to amount to 19 milliard and 505.8 million leva and for the expenditures to 19 milliard and 490.8 million leva. Funds of 9 milliard and 122.5 million leva have been provided for the construction of the material and technological basis of power engineering, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, transport and other branches. These funds are not included in the sums provided by the ministries and the other departments for capital investments in separate branches.

7 milliard and 158.3 million leva have been provided for the development of science, culture, education, health care and social insurance. 328.4 million leva have been allotted to the maintenance of the bodies of state rule, state management, the courts and the prosecuting magistracy.

After passing of the bills, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, spoke on the most actual tasks in the implementation of the plan for the socio-economic development of the country in 1986.

The session of the National Assembly was also attended by leaders of public and political organizations, chairmen of the executive committees of county people's councils, deputy ministers, leaders of higher educational establishments, of economic organizations, etc.

The 18th session of the Eighth National Assembly completed its work today.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV'S MOSCOW VISIT

13 Dec Return

AU132017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from Moscow, where he paid an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the Sofia Airport he was welcomed by Comrade Milko Balev and other officials.

Press on Visit

AU151838 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, Dec 15 (BTA) -- In an editorial "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" gives a high assessment to the results of the visit to the Soviet Union of Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petur Mladenov. The daily points out that the talks held in Moscow have once again confirmed the inviolable friendship between the two fraternal peoples and the revolution of their parties and states to advance together on the road of peace and progress. The agreements which were reached are of great importance for the further promotion of the all-embracing Bulgaro-Soviet relations, "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" points out. They will contribute to the common cause -- the cause cause of socialism and peace.

The editorial also stresses that the Bulgaro-Soviet dialogue "showed complete unanimity ensuing from the resolution of the two parties and states to coordinate their activities in the international field".

Commenting on the political situation in the world after the Geneva summit "NARODNA MLADEZH" notes that while the Soviet Union is constantly giving new proofs of its resolution to advance on the road to clearing away the mutual mistrust accumulated in the last decade, the West is obviously unable to say anything new. The Soviet Union has fulfilled the promise given during the visit of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to France to dismantle the launchers for the new SS-20 missiles deployed in response to the deployment of the American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. At the same time the striving of the North Atlantic block to step up military preparations was once again demonstrated during the NATO session in Brussels. U.S. State Secretary George Shultz is continuing his efforts to convince his counterparts of the necessity to involve Western Europe in the "star wars" plans and London has already signed an agreement for taking part in the Strategic Defence Initiative.

GREEK, SYRIAN TRANSPORT TALKS PRODUCE PROTOCOL

To Develop Cooperation

AU121650 Sofia BTA in English 1559 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Athens, Dec 12 (BTA correspondent) -- The good relations among Bulgaria, Greece and Syria, their favourable geographical position and the dynamic promotion of the three countries' economies create favourable conditions for a more efficient utilization of their transport connections.

This assessment has been reaffirmed at the meeting held here between the transport ministers Mr Vasil Tsanov of Bulgaria, Mr Yeoryios Papadhimitriou of Greece, and Mr Yusuf al-Ahmad of Syria. In a constructive spirit of mutual understanding they discussed the prospects for cooperation in the field of transport on a trilateral basis, as well as for studying the possibilities of starting a railway ferry service between the ports of Volos in Greece and Latakia in Syria.

The ministers signed a protocol on the further development of trilateral cooperation in transports.

Further Talks Held

AU141540 Sofia BTA in English 0728 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, Dec 14 (BTA) -- Following the trilateral meeting of the transport ministers of Bulgaria, Greece and Syria, Bulgaro-Greek talks were held in the capital of Greece.

The Ministers of Transport Mr Vosil Tsanov and Mr Yeoryios Papadhimitriou have ascertained that the location and the good-neighbour relations between Bulgaria and Greece raise the question of the untapped resources of transport links between Western Europe, the Near and the Middle East. The general state of bilateral cooperation is fine, but there are much broader possibilities for transit shipments across the territories of the two countries.

The documents signed after the talks envisage to start with expanding contacts between the administrations in charge of the different types of transport and to draw up programmes for combined land and water transportation. Practically, this implies a far closer interaction in the motor, rail, river and sea transport. The shipments dispatched from Western Europe on the Danube will reach their final destinations in the Near and Middle East by the ferry link Volos (Greece) and Latakia (Syria).

Last night the Bulgarian delegation led by Minister Vasil Tsanov returned to this country.

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV RETURNS FROM GREEK VISIT

AU151437 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov has returned to Bulgaria. The delegation visited Athens at the invitation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee. It was received by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee. Comrades Stoyan Mikhaylov also had meetings with other responsible figures of the Greek Communist Party.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU151440 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Nikolay Pivovarov, second secretary of the Rostov oblast CPSU Committee, visited Bulgaria from 9 to 14 December. The delegation was received by Comrade Kiril Zarev and took part in meetings at ministries and departments, as well as at the BCP Blagoevgrad Okrug Committee, the BCP Stanke Dimitrov City committee, and the BCP Petrich City Committee. During the meetings opinions were exchanged on a broad range of issues related to party leadership and work on perfecting the management, planning, and stimulating of social production. The delegation departed today.

FILIPOV MEETS SOFIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

AU082158 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Before the patrons' festival of our oldest and largest higher school of learning -- the Sofia "Kliment Okhridski" University, Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, came to a meeting with the staff and students.

He acquainted the students, professors, and lecturers with the most important tasks which the party is solving, and devoted special attention to the problems of scientific-technical revolution and the place of students in the implementation of party policy. Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed that on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress and before its own centennial celebration the university should become a model in the reorganization of higher education in Bulgaria. He handed diplomas and badges to the top students.

STANISHEV DKP TALKS FOCUS ON COOPERATION

AU091234 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Dec 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Active Cooperation Between the BCP and the German Communist Party"]

[Text] Bonn, 6 Dec (BTA) -- At the invitation of the leadership of the German Communist Party [DKP] a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, paid a friendly visit in the FRG From 2 to 6 December.

The delegation was received by DKP Chariman Herbert Mies. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on a broad range of issues of mutual interest. The following persons took part in the talks on the part of the DKP: Hermann Gautier, member of the Presidium and Secretariat and deputy chairman of the party; Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and Secretariat; and Gustav Trambowski, member of the party's Central Auditing Commission.

Comrade Herbert Mies gave a briefing on the political situation in the FRG and the DKP's struggle to protect and strengthen peace, especially against the militarization of space and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on German territory. He stressed that the struggle for peace is the most important task of FRG Communists. He reported on the DKP's struggle against the capitalist crisis, mass unemployment, and the "new poverty" of more and more people in the FRG. These efforts parallel the DKP's struggle to defend the social and democratic achievements of the working people. As stressed by Comrade Herbert Mies, this activity is a part of the intense preparations for the forthcoming eighth party congress and the efforts to strengthen the party.

Comrade Dimitur Stanishev reported on Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and the struggle of the Bulgarian Communists and the entire people to construct the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. He dwelled on BCP preparations for worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress and stressed the most topical tasks facing Bulgaria's comprehensive socioeconomic development in the light of the new party requirements, related to the accelerated introduction of the most recent achievements of scientific-technological progress in all areas of life. Bulgaria's principled and peace-loving policy in the international arena was presented in detail. Special attention was devoted to Bulgaria's Balkan policy and efforts to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone.

The delegation of the BCP Central Committee highly assessed the DKP's creative application of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and its dynamic activity for democratic and social progress, protecting world peace, and developing bilateral relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG.

Herbert Mies stressed the active solidarity between the DKP and the BCP, and highly evaluated the BCP's successes in the struggle to construct the developed socialist society as well as its contribution to protecting peace, and noted the necessity of joint efforts against the anticommunist and slanderous campaigns of imperialism.

The BCP and the DKP expressed their concern with the present complex and tense world situation, created because of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, first of all U.S. imperialism. With its constant striving for military superiority over socialism, and its course of boycott and confrontation toward the socialist countries and all progressive forces throughout the world, imperialism has increased as never before the danger of a new war. The two parties stressed the exceptional power and significance of the world antiwar movement, an important factor in stopping the aggressive plans of imperialism. In this context the great significance of the socialist countries' complex foreign policy program, adopted at the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact members in October 1985, was pointed out. The two countries expressed the hope that the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva could become the beginning of a new and positive stage in USSR-U.S. relations, removing the nuclear danger, and achieving a change in the situation in Europe and the world.

The BCP and the DKP stressed the special responsibility of Communists and the international communist and workers' movement for protecting world peace. They support all efforts to strengthen the international communist and workers' movement and its uniform actions for peace and social progress.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that their positions on all issues of the international situation and the world communist movement coincide. They stressed their firm determination to further expand and develop their relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, in the interest of peace, security, and cooperation.

PARTY GREETINGS TO ISRAELI COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU091356 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec p 7

[Text] Beirut, 5 Dec (BTA) -- The 20th Congress of the Israeli Communist Party has opened in Haifa.

The delegates are discussing the situation in the country, questions related to overcoming the Middle East conflict, and current party tasks. Foreign guests, including delegations of the BCP and the CPSU, and other fraternal parties of the socialist countries are taking part in the congress.

Vladimir Sandev, deputy chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, greeted the congress on behalf of the BCP Central Committee.

We, Bulgarian Communists, the greetings message reads, follow with attention, and a sense of sympathy and international solidarity the struggle led by the Israeli Communist Party in the exceptionally difficult and complex international situation.

Our position is constant. We think that it is necessary to regulate the entire complex of issues related to the Middle East conflict by the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterwards, implementing the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO -- their only legal representative.

The right to independent existence and security of all states in the region, including Israel, must be secured.

In conclusion the BCP Central Committee greetings message reads: "The fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Israeli Communist Party have rich traditions. We shall further express our solidarity with you and your difficult struggle and shall work without sparing any efforts for further strengthening and enriching our parties' relations in the struggle for preserving and strengthening world peace and triumph of the immortal communist ideas."

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH PDRY REPORTED

AU151940 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 15 (BTA) -- The third session of the joint commission for political consultations between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was held here from December 11 through 15.

The Bulgarian side of the commission was headed by Mr. Ivan Ganev, candidate member of the CC of the BCP and deputy minister of foreign affairs and the Yemeni side was headed by Mr. Mahmud al-Najshi, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen for international issues.

The delegation of the PDR of Yemen was received by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP as well as by Mr. Vancho Georgiev, member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgaro-Yemeni Society for Friendship.

REAGAN REMARKS ON NICARAGUA SHOW 'HARDLINE' VIEW

LD152233 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Dec 85

[New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky commentary]

[Text] Hardly a month has passed since the Geneva summit meeting, and if its results have undoubtedly manifested themselves in certain positive steps in some areas of Soviet-U.S. relations, a propagandistic and confrontational tone has on the contrary been gorwing in intensity in the latest public pronouncements made by President Reagan and representatives of his administration.

In his Saturday radio address, Ronald Reagan attacked in this manner, which did not shy from the employment of overt demagogy, the Governments of Nicaragua and Cuba. He described Nicaragua as a training base and heaven for terrorists of all possible nationalities; accused it of violations of the border separating it from the neighboring states; that Nicaraguans are now allegedly undergoing training in Iran and that a Nicaraguan connection with the attack of Colombian guerrillas on the Supreme Court building in Bogota has allegedly been proven. All these totally fabricated assertions are apparently to justify the Reagan administration's attempts to carry through the allocation of funds in the U.S. Congress aimed at increasing further U.S. support for the terrorist activity of Somoza mercenaries in Honduras and Costa Rica against Nicaragua.

Some observers here believe that the White House wants by these demonstrations of hardline attitudes to forestall accusations of weakness on the part of American conservatives, for whom any indications or steps towards easing international tension are a thorn in their flesh.

COMMENTARIES ANALYZE SHULTZ EUROPEAN TOUR

U.S. Rejects True Dialogue

AU131445 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Dec 85 p 6

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "On George Shultz' Europe Trip; the 'Freshness' Reeks of Obsolescence"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has been in Europe since the beginning of this week. The program for his visits and meetings is a full one. First it was London; then Brussels, with the session of the NATO countries' ministers of foreign affairs; after that West Berlin and the FRG, and three socialist countries -- two of them are members of the Warsaw Pact, namely Romania and Hungary, and the third is Yugoslavia which belongs to the Nonaligned Movement.

According to UPI, Shultz stated that his trip is part of the Reagan government's effort "to make a fresh start in East-West relations after the Geneva meeting." What do you know -- at first sight this is wonderful: The dialogue has thus been set in motion at last and, according to some newspapers, the U.S. State Department has warned that nobody in the world should regard Shultz' trip as a kind of attempt to divide the socialist countries.

However, those gentlemen should not have said this, because their chief has obviously begun to feel the need to "set things right". According to the already quoted UPI agency, he said that his visit to Romania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia is a "signal of U.S. support" precisely for these three countries.

Obviously, the other states of "Eastern Europe" do not deserve any "support" and have therefore just received "a lesson for their disobedience." The Washington government has announced that it has introduced new restrictions on U.S. territory for the movements of diplomatic, consular, and commercial staff from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Poland. From now on, they will have to consult their every move with the U.S. State Department, which can either permit them the trip, or forbid it. Rozanne Ridgway, deputy Secretary of State, has at the same time conceded that such restrictions do not apply to U. S. citizens in any of these four countries, where they have freedom of movement. A dialogue? But solely one "in the American style!"

Thus nobody can wonder that many people in the West and the East have again recalled, in the context of Shultz' trip, similar "pilgrimages" of U.S. Vice-President George Bush in 1983. He concluded them with his notorious speech in Vienna, in which he handed out marks to individual socialist countries; he divided them into "good" countries, and "bad." Is this now perhaps being repeated in a different variant? But then, what about a "fresh start" after Geneva? Almost hopelessly we smell here a whiff of obsolescence [starina], attempts to divide the socialist countries and to evoke suspicion among them precisely according to the practices of the ancient pretenders to world hegemony: divide and rule! The imperial view of the world, and the approach to it which follows from this, is deply rooted in Washington's hegemonist ambitions.

Dialogue? Yes, many times yes. Precisly this was jointly stated a few days ago by the ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Italy, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Giulio Andreotti -- that means, by a minister of Warsaw Pact member and a minister of a NATO country. They stated that Geneva has given birth to stimulating signals also for the European dialogue. They spoke in favor of its further productive development in the interests of reviving and consolidating the process of international detente.

True, the dialogue will only be productive when it is simultaneously a constructive dialogue based on equal rights, a dialogue respecting the legitimate interests of the participating sides and their sovereignty and free will. One cannot count on completely liquidating the confrontation between the two basically different social systems; at the same time, though, one must strive to keep this confrontation within tolerable limits and to establish prerequisites for the peaceful coexistence of the two systems. However, Washington obviously understands the term dialogue as the enforcement of its diktat. In connection with his present trip, Shultz again spoke of the allegedly "artificial, unnatural, and illegal" division of Europe. The question automatically crops up, how to overcome this. And it seems as though there existed a reply prepared by the Washington politicians, who have difficulty in concealing that for them the "overcoming of the division" of Europe lies in a change of the postwar reality by unifying the continent under the NATO, or directly the U.S., banner.

The well-known "bridge-builder" Zbigniew brzezinski, a dyed-in-the-wool anticommunist, write at the beginning of this year in FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine about the U.S. concept of the liquidation of socialism as a consequence of an "intentionally, but cautiously, stimulated process which will not be quickly discovered or easily opposed. The West must shape this process and give it a historic orientation." The call for overcoming the "artificial" division of Europe is nothing but an attempt at social revanche for the historical process of the emergence and consolidation of the socialist system, and particularly of the rallied and united socialist community on the European continent. And Brezinski's formulation is the essence of the long-term U.S. strategy that is aimed at disrupting the socialist community.

And since we are speaking of division, let us not forget that it was precisly the United States and Great Britain which cut Europe apart after the World War II with an "Iron curtain". From behind this, they unleashed the so-called cold war in which they prepared plans for an atomic attack against the Soviet Union and the young states of people's democracy, and also developed an unprecedented political-ideological subversion, terrorist attacks, and an economic blockade against them.

Let us repeat again that the world, and Europe in it, undoubtedly needs a reopened dialogue today -- but a really constructive and partner-like dialogue. The socialist countries are totally uninterested in U.S. "support," which is backed by nothing but an attempt at a disruption and the enforcement of U.S. hegemony. The recent deliberations of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact members in Sofia, and the Prague meeting of the leading representatives of these states, have confirmed that the socialist countries ward off such tendencies by consolidating their unity and cohesion, by deepening their cooperation, pursuing a coordinated course in the sphere of foreign policy, and by developing socialist internationalism by deeds.

Bonn Trip To Promote SDI

LD141656 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, Dec 14 (CTK correspondent) -- East-West relations after the Geneva summit and the U.S. space militarization program top the talks of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and West German Government and opposition SPD party representatives which opened here today.

While the opposition parties reject the "star wars" project, the ruling rightist CDU/CSU parties give it unequivocal support.

The third coalition party FDP displays greater restraint. Nevertheless, its Presidium gave support last night to the opening of talks between the West German and U.S. governments on conditions of participation of West German firms and research institutes in the U.S. program.

West German Foreign Minister and former FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher is still opposed to political support for "star wars". Today's meeting with George Shultz is to provide an opportunity for the U.S. secretary of state to exert pressure on him to change his attitude to the benefit of the U.S.A.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, on the contrary, does not conceal his sympathies for the "star wars" concept and goes as far as to describe it justified, politically necessary and in the interest of the security of the West.

U.S. Concern: Economic Pressure

LD161111 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today we shall comment on the American secretary of state's visit to Romania. With today's visit George Shultz has begun the second leg of his European tour. After Western Europe it is thus the turn of three socialist countries -- Romania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

The chief of American diplomacy set the tone for his visit in the socialist countries as early as yesterday when he declared in West Berlin that the United States will not reconcile itself to the integration of Eastern Europe within the sphere of Soviet influence -- in other words, it does not like the path that these countries have chosen. If we take into consideration the fact that Shultz also described the postwar setup as unlawful, it is hard to believe that his visit is being made to improve relations between the United States and the socialist countries, an improvement in which, according to Shultz, Washington is interested.

What is involved, rather, is a new form of the well-known American thesis about a differentiated attitude toward the socialist countries, which masks attempts split them and interfere in their internal affairs. Romania is an example, as a country from which the United States -- and Shultz certainly did not try to conceal such thinking -- intends to withdraw the most favored nation trade clause. The fact is, of course, that this clause obliges all GATT member countries to extend to each other the same trading conditions. Instead of improving relations, Washington's concern is to apply economic pressure to the socialist countries.

Aim to Weaken Bloc

LD151821 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is on a visit in Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government, met Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian president. The U.S. secretary of state handed him a message from Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President. Both representatives discussed individual aspects of relations between Romania and the United States and exchanged views on some problems of international life.

Before his visit to Romania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia George Shultz resorted to claims reflecting the spirit of interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. For instance, he declared that the United States would like to contribute to the creation of a more open climate in the states neighboring the Soviet Union. It emerges from his words that the substance of U.S. policy toward the socialist countries is to seek out and promote the so-called positive trends, naturally from the U.S. viewpoint. At the same time, this shows once again that the U.S. Administration is gambling on weakening the countries of the socialist community, on their division and on undermining cooperation between these countries and the Soviet Union.

'NEW, REALISTIC APPROACH' LACKING AT NATO MEETING

LD142117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Commentary by Jirina Dupalova on NATO Council session in Brussels entitled: "Differences Persist"]

[Text] The session of the NATO Council held in Brussels at the Foreign Ministers' level brought to an end the regular autumn marathon of NATO's highest bodies. By the fact that it took place 3 weeks after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva it drew uncommon attention to itself, partly because the preceding session of the NATO military bodies had maintained the old line. Would the highest political body of NATO manifest a new approach called for by the newly emerged situation? Would it contribute to the fulfillment of the positive conclusions from the Geneva meeting?

There were more than a few important problems awaiting it on the negotiating table. Their character was very contradictory. There was, above all, the joint Soviet-American statement issued in Geneva, whose fulfillment would contribute to the reduction of the aggravated international situation. Furthermore, there were the conclusions reached by the defense ministers the previous week, and finally, there was Reagan's problematic program for space militarization for the majority of the NATO member-states.

The contradictory nature of the problems under discussion manifested itself both in the course of the meeting and the final communique. Perhaps because millions of people -- and not just Europeans -- associate the results of the Geneva summit meeting with new hopes for averting a nuclear catastrophe, the final document issued in Brussels abounds with a peace rhetoric. These are nice words, but nonetheless just words, because the measures adopted show the opposite. It is as if the Soviet-U.S. summit never happened. There is not a single mention of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on medium-range missiles. On the contrary, there is an insistence on continuing the deployment of the first-strike U.S. nuclear missiles in five West European countries. Although there is a possibility of shifting negotiations forward in the very area of medium-range missiles, the conclusions reached in Brussels in fact sabotage this.

True, opposition arose from quarters such as Greece and Denmark, but in the end Washington's wishes were carried out.

The foreign ministers furthermore decided on a new cooperation strategy in conventional armaments. It is nothing but a consent to implement, in both quantitative and qualitative aspects, both the short- and long-range NATO programs in the area of conventional weapons. The new strategy of cooperation apparently lies in ensuring that it is not only the U.S. but also West European arms manufacturers who will get a piece of the enormous arms pie -- a new but at the same time old demand, which will once again remain merely on paper.

The third and the most important item on the agenda of the Brussels talks, and this at all levels, was Reagan's program for the militarization of space; the most important one because each new step toward its realization would torpedo everything positive that began in Geneva. And this is what the majority of the NATO countries realize. After all, as many as six countries have rejected joint participation, which Washington is striving so hard to bring about. Italy is showing reservations; so is the Bonn foreign minister, Genscher. Only Britain, by her "yes" to Reagan's space arms buildup, has played the role of a Trojan horse. Secretary Shultz made appropriate use of this in Brussels to increase pressure on the allies.

When we add all this together, we find that a new, realistic approach is missing. It has been shown that the spirit of Geneva, about which so much is talked and written in the West, cannot penetrate the walls of the NATO's Brussels headquarters, which are far too thick. Contradictions between words and deeds persist, as they do among the individual members. The Brussels NATO marathon has once again confirmed that the progressive and realistic forces will have to make great efforts to ensure that reason will prevail over risk-taking.

CHINA'S LI PENG ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Prague

LD132244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Li Peng, vice-chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, has arrived in Prague today for a visit which is to last several days. His visit, which is taking place at the invitation of the federal government, is to contribute to the expansion and intensification of cooperation between both countries in the economic field. The guest and members of his entourage were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Federal Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek; Vladimir Janza, minister chairman of the State Planning Commission; Federal Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl; and other officials.

Talks With Deputy Premier

LD141437 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Negotiations began today in the Hrzan Palace in Prague between Czechoslovak and Chinese Government delegations on intensifying cooperation between the two countries in the economic sphere.

The delegation chiefs, Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, and State Council Vice Premier Li Peng, spoke highly of the results achieved to date in mutual economic cooperation. They stressed their interest in developing these links on a stable basis, in accordance with the goals set for the economic development of Czechoslovakia and China. They noted that their reciprocal foreign trade turnover has grown, and that at present the volume of goods exchange has multiplied several times in comparison with the volume at the beginning of the present 5-year period.

Rudolf Rohlicek and Li Peng stressed that all-around conditions have to be created for the further development of trade and economic relations.

Meets With Strougal

LD150018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received Li Peng, vice chairman of the PRC State Council, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia, in Hrzan Palace in Prague today. During their conversation, they briefed each other about the main tasks both countries are tackling in the political and economic sphere and about their intentions for the further development of their societies in the period of 1986-1990. They appreciated the positive results achieved during the past years in gradually expanding economic cooperation, following up on the traditional friendship between China and Czechoslovakia. They also examined possibilities for the further intensification of relations in scientific, technological, and other areas. In this connection they singled out the importance of expanding peaceful cooperation on a worldwide scale and stressed the role of the socialist states in the endeavor to preserve peace and avert the threat of a nuclear war.

Li Peng paid a visit today to the state power dispatching center and visited the control workplace of the central dispatching organization of the integrated power grids for CEMA member-states in Prague.

Trade Agreement Announced

LD152345 Prague CTK in English 1952 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Prague, Dec 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Chinese eputy hairman of the State Council Li Peng signed here today documents summing up the results of their talks. The Chinese deputy premier arrived in Czechoslovakia on December 13.

The turnover of goods exchange between the two countries will amount to 5,000 million Swiss francs in the next five-year period (1986-1990). The document signed provides for enhancement of trade and cooperation in production on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis. Further expansion of mutual trade will be specified in annual protocols.

Czechoslovakia will export to China Tatra and Liaz lorries, machine tools and textile machinery, and rolled stock, will take part in the reconstruction of artificial fertilizers factories, and will supply equipment for a gas plant. Czechoslovakia will also (?export) to China a thermal electric power plant of a capacity 2 x 500 mw.

Czechoslovakia will import from China cotton, rice, soybeans, various raw materials and animal semi-finished products, tungsten concentrate, textiles, footwear, sea-going ships, component parts for bicycles, lorry tyres, car batteries, products of the electrical engineering industry, and others.

Czechoslovakia and China also signed a protocol on goods exchange and payments in 1986. The goods exchange will be worth 953 million Swiss francs, 15 per cent over 1985.

The two countries will also focus in the next period on promotion of cooperation in production and cooperation in third markets. Rudolf Rohlicek and Li Peng stressed the importance of the further expansion of contacts between representatives of economic circles of both countries in the interest of exchange of experience and better knowledge of possibilities and needs of the Czechoslovak and Chinese economies.

They characterized the long-term trade agreement as an important impulse to the further enhancement of Czechoslovak-Chinese economic relations.

Chinese Deputy Chairman of the State Council Li Peng, accompanied by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, inspected today the reactor production shop of the Skoda heavy engineering works at Plzen, West Bohemia.

For six years, Skoda Plzen has been building complete nuclear reactors of the Soviet [word indistinct] 440 type for atomic power plants in Czechoslovakia and other CMEA countries. This year it launched manufacture of a (?host of) light-water reactors with a capacity of 1,000 mw.

The Chinese guest also visited today the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Motokov in Prague. He could see all types of the currently manufactured Skoda passenger cars and showed great interest in the model S 130 Rapid.

Chinese Deputy Premier Li Peng also inspected all modifications of the Taz-S 1203 automobile and some agricultural machines built at Agrozet in Jicin and Prostejov. On display was also the the Zetor 7211 tractor. Motokov will export a total of 9,000 of these tractors to China under an agreement concluded last year.

Li Peng Comments on Trade Deal

LD152353 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Talks have ended in Hrzan Palace in Prague today between Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak vice premier, and Li Peng, deputy chairman of the PRC State Council. At the close of the talks Rudolf Rohlicek and Li Peng signed documents summing up the results of the bilateral negotiations. The overall goods turnover will amount in the next 5-Year period to 5 billion Swiss francs. The signed documents provide prerequisites for the development of trade and manufacturing cooperation on a long-range and mutually beneficial basis. Further expansion of mutual trade will be negotiated and embodied in annual protocols. To the question, how much is the Chinese side satisfied with the results of the talks and what are the further possibilities for the expansion of cooperation Li Peng, the head of the Chinese delegation, replied:

[Begin Li Peng recording in Chinese, fading into Czech translation] We are very satisfied with the conclusion of the just-signed agreement. Our cooperation in the sphere of economy, sciences and technology has thereby entered a qualitatively stable stage. Our mutual trade contacts are based on the traditional friendship between the people of China and Czechoslovakia. The coming period should bring cooperation primarily in the field of sciences and technology. We must not forget the intensification of production sharing and mutual cooperation on the third markets, either. I would like the emphasize once again that the signed agreement is an important impulse for the future development of Czechoslovak-Chinese economic relations. [end recording]

Potac Receives Li Peng

LD161521 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1330 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received in Prague today Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, whom he briefed on the results achieved by the Czechoslovak national economy during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and about the main tasks and the direction of the economy in the next 5-year period. He stresed that during this period there is to by an intensification of the economy, modernization of selected branches, and essential changes in the manufacturing structure. The two representatives stressed their interest in the purposeful development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and China, noting the considerable possibilities for the expansion and intensification of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and also cooperation in third markets.

BIOGRAPHY RELEASED OF NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

AU091352 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Heinz Kessler was born in Lauban on 26 January 1920. He grew up in a class-minded Chemnitz [Karl-Marx-Stadt] workers family, and from 1926 to 1933 was a member of the Youth Spartakus League. He was trained as a machine mechanic. In 1941 following his class position, Heinz Kessler transferred from the fascist Wehrmacht to the side of the Red Army. He was one of the signatories of the founding document and a member and front representative of the "Free Germany" National Committee.

Back from the Soviet Union, in 1945 he became a member of the KPD as an activist of the first hour. He was one of the founders of the FDJ. He was head of the Berlin Main Youth Committee and chairman of the Berlin FDJ. From 1948 to 1950 he was secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

At the founding party congress of the SED he was elected to the party's Executive Committee, and since 1950 he has been a member of the SED Central Committee. Since 1949 Heinz Kessler has been a People's Chamber deputy.

From 1950 to 1955 he held responsible functions in the German People's police and the Garrisoned People's Police: Heinz Kessler played a major part in the establishment and the development of the National People's Army. From 1956 to 1967 he was chief of the air force/air defense, from 1967 to 1978 deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army and afterwards deputy minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army.

Heinz Kessler attended the USSR Armed Forces' military academies and is a graduate military scientist.

For his outstanding achievements and merits in building socialism, in the GDR national defense, as well as for the development of the National People's Army as a socialist coalition army, he was honored with the Karl-Marx-Order, the honorary title "Hero of Work," the decoration bar to the Fatherland Order of Merit in gold, and with other state and public awards.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS OPEN WITH PRC

AU122027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Deliberations on the further fashioning of the economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the PRC open on Friday [8 December] in Berlin. The delegation of the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region of the PRC under the leadership of Planning Commission Chairman Erdun met for a first talk with Dr Friedrich Goetz, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. The two delegations heads stressed that with the long-term trade and payments agreement for the 1986-90 period, which was signed in July 1985 and which envisages the further development of economic relations and a major increase in the mutual commodity exchange between the GDR and China, good prerequisites were also created for developing cooperation with the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region of the PRC.

During their stay in the GDR the guests will, above all, study the chances for cooperation in the field of extracting raw materials and power sources as well as in the field of the foodstuffs and textile industries.

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PPR

LD140757 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] An agreement on trade and services to 1990, signed in Berlin today, aims at the greater economic efficiency in the GDR and Poland. On the basis of the plan for coordination over the next 5 years, the two sides intend to develop their foreign trade relations beyond the present level. They will be trading primarily heavy machinery and electrical engineering electronics products. A large part of this will result from the agreements on specialization and cooperation. Because of their high scientific-technological levels they will be promoting the intensification and rationalization of production. The consumer goods range for the population is to be made more attractive. New impulses for their overall cooperation are expected by the GDR and Poland from the forthcoming meeting between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski. This became clear today during a meeting between Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a deputation from the PZPR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RCP'S DASCALESCU VISIT

Stoph Dinner Speech

AU091022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 85 p 4

[Speech given by GDR Premier Willi Stoph at dinner for Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu on 2 December 1985 in Berlin]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Constantin Dascalescu,

Dear Romanian comrades and guests,

It gives me pleasure once more to cordially welcome you and your company. We welcome you in our country, the GDR, as the representatives of a country with which we are linked by the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world and the tradition of the struggle of the workers class and of its parties against exploitation and war as well as by political aims and ideals and by many common fundamental features in the construction of the socialist society as well as in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

We jointly feel dedicated to the noble aims of building and defending the new socialist societal system which is most deeply imbued with the spirit of humanism and with the aspiration to a life in peace and prosperity.

Your visit, dear Romanian comrades and friends, constitutes another visible sign of the close friendly relations between the GDR and the SR of Romania.

Programs for Further Cooperation Were Agreed Upon

Your visit is taking place after the meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this May in the GDR, which proceeded in a fraternal atmosphere and still is well remembered by all of us.

The official talks conducted during the visit reflected the mutual understanding that is so typical of our relations and which shapes and promotes our cooperation.

It is with satisfaction that we are able to note that strong incentives and clear orientations have sprung from the meeting between the top representatives of our two parties and states.

As a result of all this it was possible in the past few months to conclude the coordination of the national economic plans for the years 1986-90; to complete and sign the program for scientific-technological cooperation; the agreement on the mutual commodity exchange; and the agreement on developing tourism for the same period. Thus the year of 1985, which is soon coming to an end, is distinguished by a particularly high degree of mutual activities which serve the consolidation of our cooperation in the history of our bilateral relations.

We are certain that our present talks will also proceed entirely in this spirit. By doing so we are not only further developing our bilateral relations but are also contributing to the consolidation of the cooperation between the Warsaw Pact countries and of CEMA and thus strengthening the power and international influence of socialism.

Dear Romanian comrades and friends,

Your visit is taking place at a time of unusual importance for the further course of the international development nay, for the destiny of mankind.

Just as by the entire world public -- our talks today have once more made it clear -- the course and outcome of the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva are also being watched with great interest in our two countries.

Results of Geneva Provide Hope for a Turn for the Better

After all it was the main issue of our time, ending the arms race on earth and preventing it from being expanded into space, that was at the center of the discussions. Despite further continuing serious differences of opinion on important problems, agreement emerged at this meeting on a number of questions that is likely to create the required basis of confidence for the clarification of the still open questions. It is with satisfaction that we received the intention displayed in Geneva to work for the prevention of any war between the United States and the USSR and not to strive for military superiority. This is why we regard what was achieved at that meeting as an encouraging new start for a turn for the better.

We agree on the fact that it is now important to focus all efforts on advancing on the road of agreements and making peace more secure.

The declaration adopted at the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact as the basis for our joint action proved its worth in Geneva.

This program is aimed at solving the urgent tasks of the struggle for peace and disarmament and at bringing about a turn for the better throughout the world. This is why it elicited a great measure of understanding and approval worldwide.

We would like once more to confirm this particular point: The GDR fully and entirely supports the socialist foreign policy drafted in Sofia and in the future it will also employ all its strength in the struggle against any form of imperialist confrontational and arms drive policy and for a return to detente.

Dear Romanian friends and comrades, staying in our country enables you to see for yourselves the creative flair that the GDR working people are displaying in preparation for the 11th SED Congress in order to further enhance the capacity of our national economy. In doing so the labor collectives, initiatives -- in evaluation of the 11th session of the SED Central Committee -- are aimed at exceeding the plan targets fixed for this year and at fulfilling the national economic plan adopted by the People's Chamber.

The successful development in the past few years fortifies us in the determination to consistently carry on the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy. The more we advance in fashioning the developed socialist society, the more the fact becomes evident that the comprehensive intensification in all sectors of the national economy furthers the dynamic growth to which we aspire....

Policy of Party and Government Implemented in Practice

During the forthcoming visits to enterprises you will be able to see for yourselves what efforts the working people are undertaking in order to implement the economic policy of the party and government, particularly the combination of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism, into deeds and achievements.

Our citizens understand very well that this most deeply agrees with their very own interests. In doing so they are creating the proper prerequisites for the further successful development of our country and thus are strengthening socialism as the decisive force for the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

It is with great sympathy that we are also following the shaping of the comprehensively developed socialist society in the SR of Romania. Under the Communists' leadership, a formerly extremely backward agricultural country has been developed into a state with a modern industry, advanced agriculture and an internationally noted scientific-technological potential.

Great Sympathy for Successes in the Fraternal Country

The GDR citizens pay their great respect to the performances and successes of the Romanian people. It gives us pleasure to watch how the Romanian working people are implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress with multifaceted initiatives. We wish you, the Romanian Communists, the industriously toiling people of Socialist Romania, further successes in all fields of social life.

I beg you to raise your glass with me and to drink

-- to the inviolable friendship between the GDR and the SR of Romania;

-- to our Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and the RCP;

-- to the well-being and health of Comrade Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania;

-- to the peace-ensuring alliance of the fraternal socialist countries;

-- to socialism and to peace;

-- to your personal well-being, dear Comrade Dascalescu, and to the well-being of all the Romanian comrades and friends present here.

Dascalescu Dinner Speech

AU091031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 85 p 4

[Toast by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at dinner given in his honor by Willi Stoph, chairman of the DGR Council of Ministers, in East Berlin on 2 December]

[Text] Dear Comrade Stoph, dear comrades and friends: On this occaision, too, I would like to express, on behalf of the Government of the SR of Romania and on my own behalf, satisfaction with the visit we are paying to the GDR and warm thanks for the hospitality we are enjoying.

I am firmly convinced that our new meeting will mark a very important stage in developing the traditional relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The talks we began today are an opportunity to discuss the results of our cooperation and to jointly work out new ways and means to expand and deepen our relations in all areas.

Decisive Role of Talks at the Summit Level

As you have, I would like to stress the decisive and determinant role played by the meetings, talks, and agreements between our esteemed highest representatives, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in the development and strengthening of our friendly relations.

I greatly value the current stage of our bilateral relations and I would like to stress once again that according to the RCP's view the potential of the forces production of the SR of Romania and the GDR has all the necessary preconditions to give new scope to our economic and scientific-technological and other cooperation to our mutual benefit.

Joy at the Achievements of the GDR People

Dear Comrade Willi Stoph, within this framework, too, I take pleasure in stressing that, inspired by profound and strong feelings of friendship, the Romanian people sincerely rejoice at the noteworthy achievements the friendly GDR -- under the leadership of the SED headed by Comrade Erich Honecker -- has registered in building the develope socialist society.

From the bottom of our hearts, we want to congratulate you on these excellent achievements and wish you further important achievements in the preparation of the 11th party congress -- a historic event in the life of the friendly GDR people.

Closely rallied around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people are carrying out extensive creative activity aimed at the successful fulfillment of this year's plan -- the last year in the current 5-year plan -- and at the successful transition to implementing the decisions of the 13th party congress that is paving the way for Romania's entry into the ranks of states characterized by an average level of economic development, and the way to achieving a new quality in the work and life of our whole nation.

Dear Comrades and friends, in the current international situation, which is characterized by strong political, economic, and military tension, halting the arms race, achieing disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and safeguarding people's and nations' right to existence, freedom, and independence; to peace and life constitute the basic problems of our time.

Sofia Statement of Great Importance

We greatly value the importance and topicality of the proposals included in the Sofia statement of the Warsaw Pact and are of the opinion that -- in the spirit of those proposals -- the socialist countries should strengthen their cooperation and jointly make all necessary efforts to achieve disarmament and safeguard peace.

We hailed and with keen interest we pursued the summit meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

We are of the opinion that the meeting itself and the joint statement that was issued are of very great significance in the current particularly serious international situation.

Some agreements were reached and prospects were opened for the continuation of negotiations about nuclear and space weapons. However, basic problems still await solution. We are concerned about the prospects of continuing the arms race.

Halting the Dangerous Trend of Confrontation

The struggle waged by all peoples, all forces advocating disarmament and peace, must be intensified to halt the dangerous trend of events moving in the direction of a nuclear catastrophe.

Our party, the Government of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally have advocated and continue to advocate with great determination disarmament, nuclear disarmament, the victory of reason, and the cause of peace and cooperation among all nations in the world.

Dear Comrade Stoph, firmly convinced that our visit to the GDR, the talks, and the agreements that have been reached will contribute to deepening and strengthening cooperation in numerous areas between Romania and the GDR, please permit me to raise my glass and propose a toast to:

-- the constant development of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the GDR;

-- the progress and well-being of the GDR people and Comrade Enrich Honecker's well-being;

-- your well-being, dear Comrade Stoph;

-- the well-being of all those present here!

Communique Released

AU9O1126 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Dec 85 p 6

["Communique on the Official Friendship Visit by Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the GDR" from 2 to 4 December]

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR from 2 to 4 December 1985, at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Constantin Dascalescu for friendly talks. The prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania, which were cordially reciprocated.

The prime minister of the overnment of the SR of Romania placed a wreath on the monument for the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden.

During his visit to the GDR the Romanian guest inspected sights in Berlin and Dresden. He visited the "7 October" machine-tool VEB combine in Berlin and the Robotron Electronics VEB enterprise in Dresden.

The talks conducted on this occasion in the combines and cultural institutions reflected the feelings of friendship and mutual respect which are typical of the relations between the peoples of the two friendly states.

The deliberations between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania took place in an atmosphere of friendship, trust, mutual understanding, and agreement on the problems discussed.

Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu briefed each other about the topical tasks of fashioning the developed socialist society in their respective countries, and particularly about the preparations for the 11th SED Congress and the implementation of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress. The present state and the prospects for the further development and deepening of bilateral relations, primarily of economic cooperation, as well as some problems related to the current international situation, were discussed during the talks.

The two leaders stressed the fundamental significance which attaches in this process to the highest representatives of the two parties and states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu, for the increasingly effective fashioning of bilateral relati and for collaboration in the international field.

It was noted with satisfaction that the all-round cooperation between the GDR and the SR of Romania is developing successfully and dynamically for the mutual benefit on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 12 May 1972.

When evaluating the achieved level of relations Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu also noted with satisfaction that the decisions and agreements adopted at the summit meetings are being implemented with good results.

The meetings, the exchange of experiences, and the consultations between the representatives of party leaderships, parliaments, governments and social and mass organizations have become more intense.

In the talks a thorough analysis of the chances for the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, of the commodity exchange, of specialization in research, development and production was carried out. The two sides noted with satisfaction that these relations have undergone a constant development as a result of the joint efforts to implement the decisions adopted at high level and that they will more intensely contribute to the comprehensive intensification of the national economies.

The two leaders held that the program signed by Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu this May in Berlin for the development of scientific-technological collaboration, specialization, and cooperation of production between the GDR and the SR of Romania for the period up to the year of 2000, is being purposefully implemented.

With the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period an important stage of coordinating the economic relations between the two countries was successfully concluded.

The results of the coordination of the national economic plans which provide for a major increase in the commodity exchange, the further deepening of scientific-technological cooperation and of specialization and cooperation, constitute a valuable contribution to developing the capacity of the national economies of the two countries as well as to expanding and consolidating the economic cooperation between the socialist countries.

Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu emphasized that the dynamic development of economic relations between the GDR and the SR of Romania has also found a visible expression in the conclusion of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period which took place in preparation for their meeting, as well as in the agreed development of mutual deliveries. They stressed the significance of this agreement as well as of the protocol, signed during this visit, on the mutual exchange of commodities in 1986 for supplying the national economies with raw and basic materials, products of the metal-processing industry, light industry, as well as of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry.

The interlocutors stressed that the measures envisaged for the further deepening of cooperation and specialization of production make it possible to rationally use the production capacities of the two countries and to develop the mutual commodity exchange for better meeting the demands of the two countries.

In this context agreements on specialization and cooperation in the production for the 1986-90 period were concluded for agricultural machinery, tractors and hydraulic loaders, for precision measuring tools, oil pressure boosters [Oeldruckhochstellungen] as well as the mutual exchange of rolled steel.

The two leaders regard the recently agreed tasks of scientific-technological cooperation for the 1986-90 period as a good basis for more intensive collaboration -- proceeding from the results available in each country -- in the top areas of research, the power industry, metallurgical industry, electrical engineering industry, chemical industry, and particularly in the accelerated development and utilization of modern technologies.

These technologies are microelectronics, robot technology, flexible manufacturing systems in machinebuilding and in biotechnology, in order to contribute to enhancing labor productivity and the effectiveness of social production in the two countries.

The two leaders appreciated the successful work of the joint government commission for economic cooperation between the two countries and the cooperation between the central planning organs, ministries and combines and enjoined them to further intensify their efforts to fulfill the stipulations made at top level and to work for the implementation of the agreements concluded during this visit.

In conclusion of the visit the protocol on the meeting between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania was signed.

Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu affirmed the determination of their countries to contribute to the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation within the framework of CEMA on the basis of the decisions adopted at the summit conference of its member-countries.

The interlocutors maintained the view that relations in the fields of culture and science, as well as in other fields, have continued to deepen, whereby the process of the two peoples' getting to know each other increasingly better and thus consolidating their friendship is being promoted effectively. They expressed the conviction that with the "Program for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for the 1986-90 Period" as well as the agreement "On Cooperation in the Field of the Health Service" the framework of cooperation between the two states has been extended in these fields.

During their exchange of views on the international situation the two leaders expressed their concern in view of the unusually strained situation that exists in the international field. They affirmed the firm resolve of their respective states, together with the other socialist countries, to endorse putting an end to the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, endorse disarmament, the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, the securing of peace, and cooperation, the bringing about of improvements throughout the world, as well as the solving of all problems by peaceful means and negotiations.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks and underscored their conviction that they will serve the purpose of further developing the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the SR of Romania, as well as the interests of the two peoples, the cause of socialism and of peace in the world.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, addressed to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, an invitation to pay an official friendship visit to the SR of Romania. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Berlin 4 December 1985

DEFENSE MINISTER OLAH DIES 'UNEXPECTEDLY'

LD151110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defense, is dead. The member of the MSZMP Central Committee died unexpectedly early this morning of heart failure. He was 59 years old. A committee has been formed to take charge of his funeral.

SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD152147 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has arrived in Budapest. George Shultz will begin his official talks with Peter Varkonyi, Hungary's minister of foreign affairs, on Monday [16 December].

Previously the American politician held talks in Bucharest. He conveyed President Reagan's message to Nicolae Ceausescu, the head of state. One of the main topics of the talks held there was the principle of most-favored-nation treatment, which was granted by the Washington legislature 10 years ago. However, the extension of this status is decided on each year. Shultz said after the negotiations that the U.S. Congress is not exerting pressure on the administration in this connection; what is involved is merely the views of certain legislators. At the same time, referring to the participation of the Romanian team in the Olympics, he expressed the hope that bilateral relations would develop.

Received by Varkonyi, Lazar

LD161146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in the parliament building. They discussed the development of bilateral relations and the international situation.

Earlier the U.S. secretary of state had had talks with Peter Varkonyi in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They both stated that Hungarian-American relations are settled, are developing, and that there are further possibilities for making progress. They stressed the need for the continuation of the bilateral dialogue. Peter Varkonyi at the same time emphasized the importance of expanding economic cooperation.

Speaking of the international situation, they agreed that the current problems of the world economy must be solved by mutual endeavors. Peter Varkonyi and George Shultz emphasized the importance of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva and expressed the hope that future talks would lead to the limitation of armaments and to the solution of the other timely issues.

KADAR RECEIVES USSR ARMY COMMANDER DEMIDOV

LD131145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar has received Lt Gen Demidov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary, on an introductory visit.

Central Committee Secretary Istvan Horvath and Defense Minister Army General Istvan Olah also participated in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH PPF CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Agenda Approved

LD132143 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 13 (MTI) -- The 8th Congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (HNF) opened in Budapest, on Friday [13 December]. The congress, which is attended by over 1,200 delegates representing the country's social classes and strata, is discussing work carried out since the 7th congress and setting the tasks of the democratic mass movement.

The presidium of the congress includes Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Parliament, and Istvan Szabo, president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, members of the HSWP Political Committee.

The congress was opened by Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

Gyula Kallai stated:

The People's Front as a political mass movement can fulfill its function and meet its aims if it adapts itself to the requirements of the given age and given society, sets targets for which it can mobilize the people, and determine tasks which millions are ready to accomplish. Our present congress is devoted to determining these tasks.

People's Front and national unity are inseparable concepts. It has been proved by several decades that the People's Front will continue to have, as in the past, an indispensable part in the raising of the party's policy and fundamental social goals to a national programme. The Patriotic People's Front is today not only a framework of national unity but also its living content and its force mobilizing for work.

Under the proposal of the president the participants approved the agenda of the congress:

1. Report by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Speaker: Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council.

2. Report by the National Financial Supervision Committee.

Then, in keeping with the agenda, Imre Pozsgay took the floor.

14 Dec Proceedings

LD142253 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] During the afternoon recess, chairman of the PPF Gyula Kallai and General Secretary Imre Pozsgay met representatives of the churches in the small hall of the congress.

Imre Pozsgay opened the meeting with words of gratitude. He welcomed the intention of church personalities attending the congress to demonstrate in their contributions and speeches their participation in the national unity and their willingness to act in the interest of national unity. He stated that the congress so far had strengthened the consensus. He spoke specifically about cooperation in the interest of peace, saying that the framework of national cooperation was broadest in this area.

Karoly Toth, Reformed Church bishop and one of the representatives of the churches, said with satisfaction that it was possible to talk openly about serious matters at higher levels as well. The open talk about the church held here was for them the guarantee of the future. Laszlo Paskai, archbishop of Kalocsa and Zoltan Kaldy, bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, noted that moral values had been raised very high at this congress, regardless of whether secular or religious personalities had spoken. They said a strong society could be formed by a people who based their stability on the twin pillars of family and ethics. Jozsef Szakacs, chairman of the Free Churches Council, said that mutual understanding between the churches and various other social forces had grown, and that this congress had brought these forces even closer toward one another. And when they stood together there were more opportunities in the building of socialist society as well.

In his closing speech Imre Pozsgay expressed his desire for further fruitful cooperation. He said that as proof of this desire the role of the churches in the building of our society would be given an appropriate place in the congress documents.

Returning to the congress itself, Tamas Palos, editor in chief of the Hungarian Telegraph Agency dealt with the work of the press, radio, and television in the People's Front movement. He said that journalism is a very important means for ensuring that the consensus is translated into action, and that this is especially important now that the circumstances have become more difficult.

[Begin Palos recording] When the situation is more difficult then the dialogue must be widened and not tightened, because only in this way can an increasingly large number of people be involved in the work and in public life. So if I translate this into the language of journalism, it means when the situation is more difficult even more information must be made available, on the basis of which individuals can become better informed about the situation of the country and their more narrow community. When a person has more information he feels and knows what he has to do and where. So people must not only be informed today but must also be made to understand and to orient themselves. Unfortunately, we have seen that, on more than one occasion, amid the multiplying problems the sources of information have become more restricted, because people are more inclined to publicize the undoubted successes of themselves and their collective than the existence of problems and how they are coping with them. And often we miss the information that ought to be brought to the attention of the population precisely with the aim of mobilizing people for solving that particular problem and of creating a public mood which is in favor of something positive. [end recording]

Mrs Koosa [not further identified] and Magda Kovacs, secretary of SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions] talked about the relationship between the PPF and the trade union movement. She said that the trade union movement representing the interests of the workers within the factory met the People's Front committees operating at the various housing districts outside the factory gate. But the trade unions also had tasks within the factory gates that had to be carried out to help with the aims of the People's Front.

[Begin Koosa recording] I promise the congress of the PPF that the trade union movement will consistently act within the factories against the views and against the often enforced factors which damage in the interest of short-term goals the only possible scene of human life. We believe that in defense of our environment the cooperation of social forces operating within the factories and in the housing districts could be a political and moral force which could give impetus to the cause of environmental protection which often exists in words only. [end recording]

Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the National Peace Council, said that peace in Hungary has become a personal issue for people. It is an endeavor that has influenced everyday actions. They are especially proud of the development of the peace movement of young people.

Miklos Havas, secretary of the Komarom Country Committee of the PPF, spoke about the importance of cooperation among social and politicial organization, while Pal Szilvasan, deputy chairman of SZOVOSZ [National Council of Consumer Cooperatives] praised the work of cooperatives that operate in every settlement in the country.

The 8th PPF Congress will continue its work with the debate at 8:30 tomorrow morning.

Lazar Address

LD142159 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpt] This morning's debate of the PPF, which discussed the report delivered yesterday by Imre Pozsgay, PPF secretary general, was chaired by Bishop Zoltan Kaldy, president of the Hungarian Evangelical Church.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar was among the first speakers. He spoke about the important task facing the PPF movement in spreading awareness of the vital importance of the further development of the social conditions and of the system of economic management.

[Begin Lazar recording] Not even the justified pride in our achievements can make us forget our shortcomings. In particular I am speaking about the fact that in the past decade, as already mentioned, in an increasingly tense international situation, and amid world economic conditions that have been very detrimental for us, we have managed to implement our plans only in part and have often been forced to take measures which have required not only understanding but also sacrifices from our people. At the fall session of the National Assembly I spoke on behalf of the government in a tone of appreciation and respect of the fact that even during these difficult times, our people continued their work of building the country with an unbroken faith in the future. I now feel that I must repeat the words of respect and gratitude here, at the PFF congress.

We are aware that in the changed situation, amid circumstances that are creating more rigorous requirements, as the 13th MSZMP Congress stated -- let me quote: The weaknesses in our work, at times the slow reactions of the directing organs, the lack of the necessary flexibility, inconsistencies and formal solutions in the sphere of implementation, have come increasingly into the focus of attention. End of quote.

The government also bears a share of the responsibility for the fact that this is so; thus, I regard it as justified when our public opinion urges the government to create better conditions for a more successful economic life, to be more consistent in the sphere of implementation, and be stricter with those who transgress socialist norms and damage society.

In the future learning from the lessons, we shall devote greater attention to more rapidly solving matters that are ripe for a solution; to more carefully preparing decisions, ensuring that they are soundly based; and to checking the implementation of our decisions.

Esteemed congress, it remains the noble mission of the PPF in the future as well that, as the political framework of the most comprehensive social movement, it should take an active part in the continuous renewal of the national consensus; that it should represent and group together the nation's every member who sees the guarantee of our people's material and spiritual progress to lie in the building of a socialist society; that it should help in the unfolding of active patriotism.

The love of the homeland, the sense of responsibility for the nation's historically evolved and developing community, the respect for other peoples are among the most noble of human characteristics. Responsible and active patriotism endeavors to attain its objectives never at the expense of other peoples but by striving for fruitful cooperation with them. It is thus and for this reason that it can become a factor shaping history and the destinies of peoples, serving the cause of universal peace and progress.

The love of homeland is one of the human breast's passions most worthy of respect, wrote Ference Koelcsey [Hungarian Romantic movement writer]. In these immortal words we hear the present-day patriotism of the living members of a nation, words which embody the responsibility that this country of 10 million people feels and undertakes for the future of all its peoples, nationalities, ethnic groups, and which considers as a linking bridge, as a source of friendship, the nationalities living in their neighborhoods as well.

The responsibility that we feel for the homeland, for our nation, also demands that we look at ourselves without illusions. Only in this way can we increase our assets and sift out from our life everything that does not serve the future, which cannot be reconciled with our socialist norms. It is an age-old truth that it is not enough to want the good; action is required. We can only really learn through assembly the collective experiences and knowledge that will show us what to do.

It is for this reason and in this that democratic debates have a meaning, of which the PPF happens to be an important and irreplacable organizer. It has never been as urgently necessary to get acquainted with, or to confront, the different opinions, to explore and coordinate the interests that mobilize human action, as it is in our day, when in every sphere of society, in our every activity, the supreme task is revival, renewal. It is for this reason that our party has placed on the agenda and encourages the further development of the system of institutions of socialist democracy.

Esteemed congress, it was stated in the verbal amendment, but I would also like to affirm this, that we could consider as a significant achievement the fact that, even amid the past few years' world economic tendencies which have given us a great many difficulties, we have succeeded in attaining our important goal of promptly fulfilling our international payment obligations and starting to reduce our debt burden.

But we can take less satisfaction from the fact that up until now we have solved these problems not by improving efficiency but by restricting domestic consumption. We cannot continue along this path any more.

The modernization of economic management and the structure of production, the acceleration of technological development, the reduction of the costs incurred, the increase of profitability and -- through all these things -- the improvement of our international competitiveness, are tasks that really cannot be postponed any further.

Only in this way, only on this road, and only by deepening cooperation with the socialist countries within CEMA can we create the resources needed to enable us to spend more -- at the same time we are consolidating the equilibrium -- on domestic consumption, on investments helping technological progress, and on the improvement of living standards and living conditions.

Taking the Central Committee guidelines as its point of departure, the government worked out and submitted to the National Assembly the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the national economy in this spirit and it was in this spirit that it developed the technological-economic programs serving the implementation. The plan poses rigorous requirements: requirements for whose realization the further development of our social conditions and of the system of economic management are indispensable conditions. It is equally important for us to give freer rein to the development of creative energies and abilities and to make human work more effective.

It is first and foremost the government's responsibility to bring about conditions that will make all this possible, which ensure that, even amid a more rational economic activity, we preserve our important achievement, full employment, while ensuring that the conditions for effective employment are also created.

Proceedings Close

LD151542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Gyula Kallai's closing words concluded the Eighth PPF Congress. Prior to that, the National Council elected the officers at its first session. It confirmed the following in their posts: Chairman Gyula Kallai, General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, and the secretaries. Around noon Imre Pozsgay summed up the contributions heard over the past 3 days. He called the congress a balanced working conference which took place in a good atmosphere.

He said the congress has not played down, but has treated in proportion the experiences which the entire movement projected to the delegates. He emphasized that the congress has strengthened the position of socialism in our country in the spirit of great national unity.

The 3-day PPF conference was addressed by 54 people and another 62 people asked for permission to address it. The opinions omitted because of time shortages will be attached in writing to the congress material.

GOVERNMENT TERMS U.S. RESTRICTIONS 'UNJUSTIFIED'

LD131847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] The charge d' affaires ad interim of the United States has been summoned today to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was told the following:

In connection with the restrictions on free movement on U.S. territory, introduced by the United States on 4 December and concerning Polish diplomats and their families, the Government of the Polish People's Republic states that it considers these steps as wholly unjustified, contrary to norms of international law, and in particular to decisions of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations of 1961, and on consular relations of 1963 -- to which both states are parties -- as well as contrary to generally adopted principles of international civility. They are of an unequivocally discriminatory character, and as such they weigh heavily on bilateral relations between Poland and the United States.

It is worth underscoring that U.S. personnel with families enjoy full freedom of movement in the Polish People's Republic. The Polish Government resolutely demands the immediate withdrawal of all restrictions introduced by the United States. Otherwise, the Government of the Polish People's Republic reserves the right to undertake appropriate steps on the principle of reciprocity.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH DPRK BEGIN 13-14 DEC

LD140036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] The ninth session of the Polish-DPRK Consultative Council for Economic and Scientific and Technical Matters has begun in Warsaw.

The council is to assess the state of economic relations, and will adopt decisions concerning foreign trade, and implementation of tasks in economic cooperation in mining, the power industry, engineering industry, chemical industry, and also in scientific and technical cooperation.

Messner Receives Kye Ung-tae

LD151156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has received Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the Korean Workers Party Political Bureau, who is visiting Poland. The DPRK delegation arrived for the ninth session of the Consultative Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Affairs between the governments of both states. The talk was also attended by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD151212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] At the conclusion of the 2-day talks of the ninth session of the Consultative Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Affairs between the Governments of Poland and the DPRK a protocol on cooperation and trade exchange was signed.

The protocol was signed by Kye Ung-tae and Zbigniew Szalajda. We will import from Korea heated magnesite [magnezyt prazony] zinc, fluorite, tools and machine tools, insulators, and market goods such as porcelain, table ware, cotton knitted goods, towels, and shirts. Among other things we will export from Poland: ship engines and equipment, machines and installations for the mining industry, electrotechnical equipment, sulfur, cloth and knitted fabric from articicial fibers.

SEJM COMMISSION REPORTS RELEASE OF 186 PERSONS

LD102356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] During a session on the Sejm Commission of Administration, Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice, which has been debating next year's budget, the prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic, Jozef Zyta, reported the Prosecutor's Office activities undertaken in connection with the implementation of the humanitarian PRON initiative on releasing persons arrested or sentenced for noncriminal offenses. Thus far those released total 186, including 22 women.

Meeting initiatives by sociopolitical organizations and work enterprises halfway, public pledges were applied with respect to those released persons. Trade unions, employees' collectives, and work-enterprise managements gave such pledges concerning 27 of these; enterprises with PRON links gave pledges concerning 22. Our penal policy, the prosecutor general emphasized, will not be changed as a result of these humanitarian acts. We will continue to be consistently severe in respect to incorrigible perpetrators who obstinately and conspicuously breach the legal order as well as with respect to those who inspire and organize criminal activity.

DIE WELT HOLDS INTERVIEW WITH LECH WALESA

DW121121 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Dec 85 p 3

[Interview with Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa by correspondent Peter Pilips in Gdansk; no date given]

[Text] WELT: It was said that you have criticized SPD Chairman Willy Brandt because he did not meet you during his visit to Poland. Brandt said that as for Solidarity, it is clear for whom his heart beats, but that he did not want to comment on the accusations.

Walesa: I have not criticized Mr Brandt. I have not done that.

WELT: You have not done it?

Walesa: No. However, I would very much like to talk to Willy Brandt. There was a problem, it was my technical situation. I know that. Therefore, unfortunately, no talk was possible. I have a good impression of Mr Brandt.

Welt: In a talk with former Solidarity leaders last Sunday at the Catholic Intelligentsia Club, Tadeusz Mazowiecki said to Brandt that Poland needed an opening between the rulers and society -- that is, between power and the people. How could that take place?

Walesa: I am of the same opinion as Mazowiecki, who is my chief adviser. I add the following: Borders do not count between people. People must love each other and reach out to each other much more if they want to understand each other better and have no borders.

WELT: Does that mean that you are open to talks with the government?

Walesa: Yes, I say yes. I am prepared and open. At any rate, I wait to talk. Poland is always prepared for dialogue.

WELT: Have you made an offer to the government?

Walesa: Yes. I have a proposal and a program, and I would very much like to discuss it with the government.

WELT: Some people say in Poland and in Germany that when martial law was imposed, there was no choice between Walesa or Solidarity and General Jaruzelski, only a choice between Jaruzelski or the Soviets. What do you say to that?

Walesa: A very brief answer: We have only one Poland.

WELT: The patriotism of the Poles is known. You are a patriot and you feel like one. Would you contradict it if someone were to say that Jaruzelski is a patriot?

Welesa: I answer again: We have only one Poland. We should all think like Poles. I cannot argue against the statement that Jaruzelski is a patriot.

WELT: Willy Brandt wants to inform you by letter in the next few days about his Warsaw talks. In doing so, he wants to reply to your last letter. What is your impression of Brandt's Warsaw talks?

Walesa: I am waiting for that letter. Should the letter contain questions, I will answer them in writing. As to my impression of Willy Brandt's visit, I would say that I have mixed feelings. I hear many comments on it, official Polish ones and some from the West. Therefore, I will be waiting for Willy Brandt's letter.

WELT: French President Mitterrand invited you to Paris. Will you go if you are permitted?

Walesa: Should I get an invitation, naturally I will accept it and immediately apply for a passport. Naturally the trip depends on whether I will get one.

WELT: What do you expect concretely from the medium-sized Western powers such as the FRG and France? In your opinion, what can they do to speed up the internal reform process in Poland?

Walesa: I would like to comment on that if I receive a travel permit to France.

WELT: Do you consider such talks as those Brandt had in Warsaw with state and church leaders as helpful for the development of internal reforms in your country?

Walesa: Every talk can have a positive effect. As the same time, however, it depends on how the talk is held. Such talk can also end in nothing.

In every talk, two partners must participate. A serious talk cannot be conducted by just one partner. Whether Willy Brandt's talk with the Catholic Intelligentsia Club in Warsaw bears fruit, remains to be seen. It is now too early to talk about it. Fruit comes after sowing.

WELT: It is being said in Polish church circles that Solidarity must fight for its survival, for its numerical strength, and that it could not exist without outside help.

Walesa: Now is the time to wait. As to Solidarity as a trade union, however, I must say that as in harvesting, the chaff will be sifted from the wheat. A purge from inside -- that is independently, not from outside -- is a sound phenomenon. The sound seed will remain. Some people have emigrated, others have bent to the pressure. Unfortunately, some have lost face; but such are the times.

I repeat: We are in a time of waiting, and in this time one will see what is to come. Even if Solidarity were to fall apart into different splinter groups, it would still mean that things have taken the right course.

WELT: How freely can you move around now?

Walesa: My freedom of movement is curtailed. I am permanently followed by a militia patrol car, regardless of whether I drive to work or to court. A patrol is always stationed in front of my house. Naturally, every talk is monitored, including our talk now.

WELT: What do you think of the Oder-Neisse line discussion that comes up repeatedly in the FRG?

Walesa: I am a Pole and I will remain one forever. I am a trade union representative, not a politician. Therefore, I will say nothing about that.

WELT: The German Social Democrats speak of a second phase of detente policy. They bet that it would also offer a basis for internal reforms in your country. How do you assess that? Will it lead farther than what you once called "cultivating wheat on stones?"

Walesa: The possibility of implementing reforms in Poland exists only if a dialogue takes place. That is the most important thing.

Detente without dialogue would indeed be wheat on stones. A house must have a good foundation. It will be good only if the government talks with the people -- talks with all the people, not with a selected group.

Detente policy alone cannot achieve anything. The Polish people are willing to have talks at any time, to begin a dialogue. However, it must be just, honest, and bilateral -- as it should be.

WALESA SAYS GOVERNMENT RULES BY 'FEAR'

AU141450 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 14 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today accused the Polish authorities of "governing by fear," and warned that dialogue and return to the spirit of the August 1980 Gdansk workers' accords provided the country with its "only realistic chance" of overcoming the current crisis.

Mr. Walesa's remarks, recorded on an answering machine playing back to telephone callers to his Gdansk flat, coincided with the upcoming 15th anniversary of protests on December 16, 1970 in Poland's Baltic ports.

The clashes between police and demonstrators, which left an estimated 50 dead and more than 1,000 injured, are to be commemorated in a church service in Gdansk tomorrow, held by Father Henryk Jankowski, Mr. Walesa's confessor.

"The country is being governed over the heads of the Polish people, and the government's chief instrument is use of fear," Mr. Walesa said. He urged respect for the Gdansk accords between shipyard workers and the government which paved the way to Solidarity's brief legal period. The trade union was outlawed upon the declaration of martial law in December 1981.

GDANSK MASS HELD MARKING 1970 WORKERS' RIOTS

AU151509 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Some six thousand Poles, headed by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, attended a requiem mass in Gdansk today for victims of workers' riots in Poland's Baltic ports 15 years ago, but police prevented wreath-laying at a memorial, witnesses said. The mass, celebrated by Mr. Walesa's confessor Father Henryk Jankowski, marked the 15th anniversary of the December 16 riots. Some 50 people died and 1,000 were injured in the clashes between police and workers. Father Jankowski paid tribute to those who were killed in 1970, saying "they died in the struggle for freedom."

Several former top Solidarity officials attended today's mass, including Grzegorz Palka of Lodz and Janusz Palubicki from Poznan. After the service finished the Solidarity supporters marched to the memorial under the gaze of Zomos riot police and water-cannon units, and were prevented from laying wreaths by the security forces.

POLICE SUMMON WALESA AFTER FUNERAL SPEECH

LD121744 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 12 Dec 85

[From the "Eko" Program]

[Text] Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has been summoned for a police interrogation on Monday [16 December] because of a speech he gave recently at a funeral service for a dissident student. Walesa's interrogation is seen as a way of preventing him from giving another speech in Gdansk on Monday. Walesa says that he is not going to go to the police interrogation on Monday, according to the "Eko" program correspondent (Tore Rundgren), who was temporarily detained by police after he visited Walesa in Gdansk.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD121949 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, December 12 (MTI) -- Today Foreign Trade Ministers Peter Veress of Hungary and Andrezej Wojcik of Poland signed in Warsaw a trade and payments protocol for the years from 1986 to 1990. The envisaged value of goods exchange is 6,300 million rubles, 34 per cent in excess of the 1981-1985 level.

Supplies under production cooperation agreements are expected to increase and account for 43 percent of reciprocal deliveries. Over the next five years, the cooperation agreement on bus manufacture, which has largely influenced production patterns in the two countries, will amount in value to about 400 million roubles, the value of the continued vehicle cooperation scheme is to be 240 million roubles and that of the specialization agreement on the manufacture of electronics goods 380 million roubles.

About 30 percent of Hungarian exports are vehicle industrial products. Apart from traditional bus exports, the delivery of automotive undercarriages is to begin shortly. Major exports include heavy-power electronics goods, agricultural and food industrial machines and precision engineering products. There will be continued Hungarian supplies of alum-earth, maize, wine, household machines and pharmaceuticals.

Poland is to export mining machines, Nysa and Zuk utility vehicles, Star lorries, vehicle industrial units, river vessels, agricultural choppers and colour TV tubes.

The level of Polish sulphur, coke, coal and salt supplies is to be maintained.

In the next plan cycle Hungary is to import 44,000 small and medium category private cars, 30 percent more than over the previous five years.

Deputy Prime Minister Wladyislaw Gwiazda received Peter Veress.

DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

LD122011 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Warsaw on rescheduling Poland's debt repayments to the FRG for 1985. About DM1 billion, which were originally to be paid this year, will be repaid in 1991-95.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON MARTIAL LAW ANNIVERSARY

LD131515 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 13 -- The four years since the introduction of martial law in Poland in 1981 have been a time of normalization, today's TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in a frontpage commentary on the fourth anniversary of martial law lifted in 1983. Said the daily:

"The period had opened with martial law and ended with parliamentary election (last October), and was marked with the recovery of normality to life and at the same time the sorting out of that life along new rules. It has been a time of socialist renewal initiated by the 9th extraordinary congress of the party.

"These past four years were full of events of tremendous social weight. The economic reform, innovative parliamentary decisions, greater powers to the people's councils, development of self-government, recreation of the labour movement, openness of public life, public consultations (of state moves), formation of the worker-peasant inspections, sharper war on social ills, emergence of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) as a platform for dialogue and agreement, and people's activity in the election campaign to the people's councils as well as their support to the policy of changes, reflected in the parliamentary election," TRYBUNA LUDU said, adding:

"Today, it no longer sounds like a paradox that it was just the martial law which paved the way for starting all these processes. (?It) was no return to the compromised practices of running the state, but a start of normalizations and a beginning of renewal."

COAL SUPPLIES, PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER ASSESSED

LD121402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] A report containing an assessment of the current situation in the country and the preparations for winter was presented at a meeting in the Office of the Council of Ministers by the heads of some departments. It arises from the report that this year's supplies of hard coal to the industry will reach the adopted target, and supplies to market consumers will be exceeded by about 1.5 million metric tons. With regard to fuel supply to the countryside, the situation is difficult. An additional 500,000 metric tons of hard coal and 1 million metric tons of hard coal dust have been earmarked for the market. Supplies of lignite have also been increased.

The government has decided to increase the planned supply of sand-sprayers and excavators, as well as to provide additional hard currency for the purchase of fittings for heating plants and to begin production of high quality pipes for heating plants.

RZESZOW OFFICIAL ON FUEL RATIONING, SPECULATION

LD112250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Interview with Captain Jadwiga Jablonska, press spokesman for the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Rzeszow by unidentified reporter on the results of a recent Rzeszow inspection check on gasoline rationing -- recorded]

[Text] [Jablonska] This inspection was conducted to check on the observance of rationing regulations, reveal speculation in fuels, and to check on the observance of industrial safety and hygiene. A number of vehicles were also checked leaving gasoline stations, regarding the legality of their purchase [word indistinct]. The inspection involved 41 gasoline stations open to everyone and 34 so-called garage stations, those designated for large work institutions. Of both private and state vehicles, 1,234 were checked.

[Reporter] What irregularities were found in fuel economy?

[Jablonska] The results of the campaign, as far as the Rzeszow Voivodship is concerned, are not very optimistic. Many cases were revealed where agents from the stations possessed illegally acquired (ration) cards and fuel tokens for various amounts of gasoline. As regards the greater number of such cards, there are two drastic cases here: In Kamien one agent possessed 237 liters of gasoline, and in Sokolow, another agent had 272 liters. That means, a matter of whole cards and clipped-out sections. Apart from this, one of these agents possessed gasoline tokens for foreigners for over 30 liters. How did they explain themselves? These explanations, as a rule, were fairly naive. Currently, those agents, as well as four other, are awaiting charges under the law on combatting speculation.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ VISITS 15 DEC

Relations Set 'Growing Course'

AU141448 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1303 GMT 04 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/12/1985 -- Upon an invitation of the Romanian Government, the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, will visit Romania Sunday December 15.

This visit has aroused interest in Romania where it is expected to give a fresh impetus to Romanian-U.S. relations. The interest in the visit also shows in the fact that about 90 representatives of the foreign press and radio and television companies have come to Bucharest to cover the event.

In Bucharest, the head of the U.S. diplomacy will be received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, and will confer with his Romanian counterpart, Ilie Vaduva. Aspects of Romanian-U.S. relations and current international problems are expected to be discussed.

Relations between Romania and the United States of America have seen a growing course of late, set on the principles of equality of rights and mutual advantage, respect for national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs. Economic ties between the two countries grew steadily, trade last amounted to more than one billion two hundred million dollars both ways.

During this year's bucharest session of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, further measures were agreed to broaden and diversify bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

An essential role in the development of Romanian-American relations has been played by the contacts and meetings at the highest level in Bucharest and Washington, and the documents then signed, which include a joint declaration on economic and technical cooperation, and a joint declaration of the Presidents of Romania and the United States of America which set the political and legal framework for a mutually advantageous cooperation.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu said on receiving the new ambassador of the USA to Bucharest, Romanian-U.S. summitry has favoured growing ties between the two countries, since it showed that broad possibilities existed to intensify political contacts all while expanding and deepening economic technical, scientific and cultural relations for the benefit of the two peoples.

Shultz Arrives, Makes Statement

AU151353 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/12/1985 -- Today, at noon, George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States of America, arrived in Romania to pay a visit to this country as guest of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On arrival at the Otopeni Airport, where he was welcomed by Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, the guest said: "I bring greetings on behalf of the American people to the people of Romania. I look forward to this rather intensive day of discussions, to the opportunity to talk to President Nicolae Ceausescu. We have many important matters to talk about, both in the field of international relations, where we are always interested to hear Romania's opinion, and in range of matters having to do with the bilateral relations between the United States and Romania."

Holds Talks With Ceausescu

AU151841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 15/12/1985 -- Sunday (15 December); President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, who paid a visit to Romania, invited by the Romanian Government.

The U.S. secretary of state hand-delivered a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The guest thanked for the interview and expressed his great satisfaction for the opportunity to meet again with the Romanian president, to discuss together questions relating to the bilateral relations and the international situation.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that President Ronald Reagan be conveyed a message of salute and the best wishes.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fact that overall, Romanian-American ties were taking a positive course, and that conditions existed to expand and boost them in various fields of mutual interest. Stress was laid on the need further to work for their development, in the spirit of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and the belief was expressed that a broad promotion of Romanian-American collaboration was in the interest of both countries and peoples and served the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

During the exchange of views of the international situation, President Nicolae Cuausescu expressed the Romanian people's great concern over the tension resulting from the arms race escalation, the accumulation of problems that have yet to be solved, the persistence and deterioation of states of conflict in various areas of the globe, the deepening of the world economic crisis, and he insisted on the responsibility devolving on all states to work, each one separately and with concerted efforts, for a peaceful resolution, by way of negotiations, of inter-state differences, states of tension and conflict, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations.

Special attention was given, during the interview, to peace and disarmament questions, with emphasis placed, in that context, on the necessity of adopting concrete measures for a halt to the arms race and a passage to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, the reduction of military expenses, arms and troops, the removal of the war threat.

In context, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan had concluded with a series of positive results, with its very holding in the conditions of the current international situation being of paramount importance. The significance was highlighted of the understandings on some bilateral questions, of the creation of prospects for a continuation of negotiations on nuclear weapons and the non-militarization of space.

At the same time, the president of Romania showed that a settlement continues to elude the fundamental questions, which requires an intensification of the effort towards early mutually acceptable agreements, towards concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures first of all, and that the cessation of the production, testing and deployment of new weapons while Soviet-American talks are in progress is highly important.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's position that all states, the European countries more particularly, should cooperate actively, come with initiatives and take part in one way or another in the efforts to end the arms race and achieve disarmament.

The situation on the European Continent was closely considered, with the stress falling on the need for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions as a whole, the ensurance of the continuity of the process of security-building and cooperation in Europe. On that line it was shown that the conclusion with positive results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building and Disarmament, and of the Vienna talks on troops and arms reduction in central Europe would have a favourable influence on the world political climate, help achieve a united Europe on the basis of respect for the various political systems, for the right each people has to choose its own path of free and independent development.

On the world economic situation, the Romanian head of state showed that efforts should be stepped up to find a global solution to underdevelopment problems, to all the problems existing, in order to ensure a climate of cooperation among all world nations emphasising the importance of removing the restrictions of all kinds from international economic exchanges.

The interchange of views on the Middle East situation highlighted the need for firm action towards a lasting and just peace in the areas. President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's position on the urgency of the calling of an international conference under UN aegis to solve the Middle East situation by way of negotiations with the participation of all interested parties.

The Romanian head of state and the U.S. secretary of state expressed their satisfaction for the talks and underscored the significance of the continuation of bilateral contacts and consultations on various levels for a better mutual knowledge, for the expansion and strengthening of cooperation between Romania and the USA, for the benefit of the two states and peoples, of the general cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

Attending the meeting was Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister.

Edward Derwinski, State Department councillor, and Rozanne Ridgway, assistant to the secretary of state, took part.

Holds Press Conference

AU152031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/12/1985 -- In a meeting with Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents before leaving Bucharest, George Shultz said.

"I express my appreciation to President Ceausescu and to colleagues for receiving us today, on weekend, and for the lengthy meeting that we had. In the course of the meeting we discussed all the issues that were on our agenda to discuss, both in the bilateral area and in the international field."

"Our discussions did go across many issues of great significance to both countries. We found areas of agreement, elsewhere we didn't see things the same way, in others more efforts seemed to be called for."

"We would like to see the relationship between the United States and Romania be as good as it can be. So, I again express my appreciation for what I considered to be a constructive, worthwhile and far-ranging discussion."

Answering journalists' questions, the U.S. secretary of state said among other things: "I consider that our conversations were candid and frank and, as I have said, worthwhile, and we have set up some procedures that we hope will resolve what differences there are. Beyond that I don't wish to comment."

George Shultz said that, in Romania, he had also approached bilateral relations, a field where he believed much could be done.

In connection with Romanian-U.S. relations, he further said: "I think the president said well they could be better. So, one of the purposes of my trip here, on the one hand, is to pay my respect to the many interesting stands and positions Romania has taken and the relationship that we do have, and its basic and fundamental importance, but also to discuss some of the reasons why it isn't better and to see whether there are things we can do to make it so."

"The subject of trade is an important bilateral subject and we'd like to see our trade flourish to the extent that it can, and I believe that it can, increase more in the future, and I hope it does."

He also said he had discussed at some length various issues of foreign policy with President Nicolae Ceausescu. "I think it was quite a worthwhile discussion," said he.

George Shultz also made reference to the U.S. position on a series of problems of the international life, particularly to disarmament-related questions.

Meets With Vaduva; Departs

AU151900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/12/1985 -- Ilie Vaduva and George Shultz had a talk, attended by Romanian and American officials. They approached aspects of the growth of bilateral ties and questions of the international life.

Upon departure from Bucharest, at Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by the foreign minister and other officials.

CEAUSESCU, ELENA DEPART FOR SFRY 12 DEC

AU121425 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left this afternoon for the SFRY to pay an official friendship visit at the invitation of Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidium, and of Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

At Otopeni Airport Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, by secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, by members of the RCP Central Committee and of the State Council and government, and by representatives of central institutions and mass and civic organizations.

A group of Pioneers gave flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Many Bucharest residents present at the airport gave long cheers for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Thus, they expressed their feelings of high esteem and praise for our entire nation and for the beloved leader of our party and state, and expressed their profound gratitude for his tireless activity carried out for the continuous progress of our homeland, for increasing Socialist Romania's role and prestige throughout the world, and for the cause of peace and international understanding.

LONG-TERM COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CSSR REPORTED

LD141046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the contents of the long-range program for the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania up to the year 2000, signed in Bucharest yesterday by the highest representatives of both countries, Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu.

On the basis of the positive results in fulfilling the policy agreement along the basic directions of the development of the long-range economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania of 1981 and in keeping with the 1984 summit economic conference conclusions of the CEMA states, the document contains further measures to intensify and improve bilateral cooperation. The aim of the long-range program is to contribute to the dynamic development of mutually advantageous economic relations, raising the effectiveness of the national economy of both states along with their peoples' living standards and to strengthen cooperation among the socialist states.

The program sets the main directions of the development of scientific and technological cooperation in keeping with the role of scientific and technological progress as the decisive factor of the intensive development of industrial production, in the interest of achieving higher productivity of labor, rational utilization of energy and raw materials, substantial raising of the quality of products and their comparability with world standards. These main directions primarily include the development of new and the improvement of existing technologies for the purpose of achieving greater effects from energy resources and in saving fuel; the development of large-capacity and high-performance machines and equiment for the mining industry; better utilization of metal in metallurgical production; development of new types of agricultural machinery, robots, microprocessors, and computing equipment, and cooperation in the rationalization of the management of land and in raising the nutritional value of food.

Both sides, mindful of the aim of ensuring the raw material, fuel, and energy bases, agreed to cooperate in carrying out geological exploration in the field of raw materials, improving the technology of extraction and processing, utilizing less valuable kinds of coal, and developing new sources of energy and relevant production capacities. They will expand cooperation in new product development and production at the corresponding world technological standard, which will ensure savings of energy, raw and auxiliary materials, manpower, a high degree of the processing of raw materials, and comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes.

Above all, cooperation in the engineering sector will concern the production of whole plants and the assembly of capital goods, machine tools and forming machines, metallurgical and mining equipment, motor cars, construction and road-building machines, the building of ships and ship equipment, and compression ignition engines, tractors, rail vehicles, armatures, and pumps.

The aim of chemical and petrochemical industry cooperation is to make more effective use of both domestic and imported raw material, efficient use of both existing and newly constructed capacities, and the growth of the exchange of basic chemical products.

Cooperation in the light and the timber-processing industry is to contribute to better meeting the requirements of the population, above all by the more intensive application and utilization of progressive technologies.

In the construction industry, cooperation will primarily concern the rationalization and optimalization of construction processes and the production of construction materials.

In agriculture and the food industry, Czechoslovakia and Romania agreed to cooperate in the research and development of agricultural crops, in particular through the mutual exchange of seeds for high-yielding strains of cereals, seeds and seed crops for feed crops and vegetables.

In transport and communications, both sides will be striving to ensure favorable conditions for the transportation and transit of goods and passengers by making better use of road, rail and air transportation capacities, to expand cooperation in the rational utilization of the potential of water transportation and to improve telex and telephone links and postal services.

The long-range program also envisages a continuous and dynamic growth of the mutual exchange of goods, the expansion of service and sale facilities and the improvement of goods advertising.

Both sides deem it necessary to further increase the role of coordination of national economic plans as the basic method for the creation of effective, mutually advantageous and long-range relations in sciences, technology, production as well as foreign trade.

COLLABORATION WITH SOVIET PHYSICISTS TERMED GOOD

AU032055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/12/1985 -- There is good collaboration between Soviet and Romanian physicists, interesting for the building of laser installations and their use in various domains of industry, stated Academician A.M. Prokhorov, a Nobel Prize laureate, member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, at a press conference held at the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest. He also referred to a string of cooperation projects to be achieved next year through cooperaton between physicists in the two countries, mentioning that it was about high-tech laser installations with carbon dioxide as well as lasers based on solid materials, for technological, medicinal and other uses.

At the press conference Academician Prokhorov, who was in Romania for the annual session of the European Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters and the symposium "Science and Society, Ethic and Social Responsibilities of Scientists for Peace and Disarmament" emphasized the role of vangard of physics in the promotion of technological and scientific progress, stressing the need for the achievements in this peak domain of human creation, for the gains of science and technology in general, to be used for peaceful purposes only.

SHULTZ VISIT UNDERSCORES GOOD U.S.-SFRY TIES

LD141634 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] You have heard in the news that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will soon be visiting our country. This will be an opportunity to continue talks on the successful cooperation of the two countries, cooperation based on the well-known principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

Apart from the differences between us, Yugoslavia has always attributed much importance to the development and improvement of good and friendly relations with the United States. Political, economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries is developing in full accordance with the principles of independence, mutual respect, equality, and strict respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. It has been shown countless times that countries with such different social systems can cooperate successfully only on the principles of active and peaceful coexistence. Whenever there was deviation from the above-mentioned principles, this inevitably resulted in a cooling of Yugoslav-American relations. Fortunately, Yugoslav-American cooperation has for many years been characterized by friendship and reciprocal understanding, in which the fact that the United States appreciates the independent position of Yugoslavia in relation to the military alliances and its role in the Nonaligned Movement should be particularly stressed. This has contributed to Yugoslav-American relations not being fraught with problems that could influence the course of cooperation between the two countries, or rather that they are always removed in good time whenever they appear in any form.

Regular Yugoslav-American contacts at various levels have always meant a step forward in the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, and they have always confirmed the readiness of both sides to continue along this path. This is how the coming visit to Yugoslavia by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz should be viewed. George Shultz and his host, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will exchange views on current international problems and the development and improvement of bilateral cooperation. Special attention will be paid to the recent Soviet-American summit and the present state of East-West relations. Yugoslavia, let us recall, was informed of the course of the Soviet-American summit immediately following the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, which confirms how much importance the United States attaches to the Yugoslav view of this important event.

Yugoslavia unreservedly hails the Soviet-American dialogue in Geneva, convinced that only thus can existing differences between the two superpowers be removed, but also with the warning that the problems confronting the world can be resolved only by involving all countries in the process of relaxing international tension. Regardless of the fact that the great powers have special responsibility for the fate of preserving world peace, universal detente is irreplaceable because peace is indivisible. Crises, like those in the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia or Central America, can be resolved only by involving all interested parties and especially the United Nations and not by agreements between the big powers, regardless of the degree of their responsibility, which is not small, because almost all these problems, as well as many others which it is difficult to enumerate, are the consequence of the ideological and military rivalry of the two blocs and superpowers.

The United States -- and this will probably be confirmed once again during the visit to Yugoslavia by George Shultz -- is clear about Yugoslavia's positions on all international problems, and it is to be expected that the talks in Belgrade will go ahead in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. In any case, there are no reasons whatever not to expect this, because both Yugoslavia and the United States are interested in improving and enriching their mutual relations in all spheres.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Belgrade

LD121637 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1522 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, December 12 (TANJUG) -- President of the Romanian State Council and General Secretary of the Communist Party of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the State Presidency and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Vidoje Zarkovic and other officials were at the airport to welcome the high-ranking Romanian visitors.

Holds Talks With Vlajkovic

AU131005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES. 13/12/1985 -- In the afternoon of December 12, official talks were conducted in Belgrade by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The talks were attended by:

On the Romanian side: Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, and Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ilie Vaduva, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, other officials.

On the Yugoslav side: Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, other officials.

The two heads of state assessed that the Romanian-Yugoslav relations kept developing on all planes -- politic, economic, scientific, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields of activity. Starting from the two countries' possibilities and the priorities in their socio-economic development plans and programmes, it was stressed that, by joint efforts, domains of cooperation should be expanded and forms of collaboration improved, long-term industrial cooperation intensified, trade exchanges increased and diversified. It was agreed to deepen collaboration in science and technology, in education and culture.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Radovan Vlajkovic instructed the relevant bodies in the two countries to analyze and suggest specific ways and means for a more intense promotion of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, in keeping with summit orientations and decisions.

The two presidents approached major international political aspects, assessing that the international situation keeps being very serious, utterly dangerous to peace and people's life. Setting forth Romania's and Yugoslavia's stances, Nicolae Ceausescu and Radovan Vlajkovic pointed out that all states should step up efforts to lessen tension, for disarmament and peace.

The two presidents evinced the identical or similar viewpoints on the problems discussed, reiterated Romania's and Yugoslavia's resolve to collaborate ever more closely in the world arena, to work jointly for the promotion of detente, achievement of disarmament, instatement of a climate of peace, security, understanding and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

It was decided that the exchange of views should continue, contacts between the foreign ministries of the two countries [should] strengthen and consultations and exchange of views on these problems should be regularly organized.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Radovan Vlajkovic underlined the fruitful character of their talks, convinced that these would contribute to the more powerful development of the collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, bilaterally and internationally, to their benefit and to the advantage of the cause of socialism and peace. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem.

Vlajkovic Hosts Dinner

LD122351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2117 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a dinner in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Elena Ceausescu in the White Palace at Dedinje this evening.

At the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, toasts were exchanged.

Meets, Talks With Zarkovic

LD131807 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, held talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the SR of Romania, in Belgrade today. The talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation; Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to the SR of Romania; and other personalities. On the Romanian side talks were attended by Elena Ceausescu and Gheorghe Oprea, members of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Ilie Vaduva, Paula Prioteasa and Constantin Mitsea, members of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; and Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the SFRY.

In the talks, a positive assessment was made of the present development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of these relations as well as with relations between the two countries. It was pointed out that this meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, which characterized relations between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party and between the two neighborly socialist countries, represents a new contribution to efforts towards the development of bilateral friendly relations and cooperation for which lasting foundations had been laid by Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu. Both sides expressed a wish and readiness to further promote this cooperation through continuing the practice of such meetings and dialogues at the top level, on the bases of jointly established principles of equality, independence, and mutual respect.

It was stated that such comprehensive cooperation and the regular exchanges of views on the experiences of socialist construction is in the long-term interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania; this has broad international significance from the point of view of strengthening the conditions of peace and international cooperation on the basis of equality.

The President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party exchanged information on the present and future preoccupations of the two parties with respect to the further socio-economic and political development of the two countries.

Vidoje Zarkovic spoke of the activities of the LCY at home and of the realization of the leading role of the LCY at the present stage of the construction of a socialist self-managing society. He also briefed the guests on the main thrust of preparations for the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress and the efforts of all subjective forces in society to overcome current economic difficulties and implement the long-term program of economic stabilization. Nicolae Ceausescu informed his hosts of the results achieved by the Romanian people in implementing the decisions of the 13th congress.

In a discussion of international questions there was a high level of agreement between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party in their views of the most important current international problems. It was assessed that in the international sphere there has been a serious deterioration, which is a consequence of the heightening of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, and the failure to find solutions to economic and other burning international problems.

Both sides consider that the struggle for peace is the most important task of progressive political forces. They noted the need for the intensive engagement of all peoples and states, the whole of the peace-loving public in the world, in order to prevent the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and encourage and develop the processes of renewing the drive to relax tensions in international relations. The collocutors emphasized that the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party will invest decisive efforts to help this process in the future, developing broad cooperation with workers', national liberation, and other progressive and democratic movements in the world. The global importance of the policy of nonalignment in the struggle for these goals was stressed.

Vidoje Zarkovic and Nicolae Ceausescu confirmed the importance of the principles of independencc, equality, mutual respect, noninterferernce in internal affairs, and the right of every party to independently develop its internal and foreign policy. Differences of view between communist and workers and other progressive movements and parties, which come about as a result of different conditions in internal and international development of individual countries and parties, should not be an obstacle to developing cooperation on the basis of equality and constructive dialogue between them.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, expressed satisfaction with the talks and stressed that the Yugoslav-Romanian dialogue at the highest level will give a new impetus to the further development of relations between the two parties in the interests of the friendship of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, international cooperation, peace and socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to visit Romania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Zarkovic Hosts Luncheon

AU131847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES 13/12/1985 -- On Friday, December 13, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu attended an official luncheon given in their honour by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

Also present were Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ilie Vaduva, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials. In the attendance were also Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, other Yugoslav officials.

During the luncheon, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Nicolae Ceausescu and Vidoje Zarkovic proposed toasts expressing their satisfaction at the results of the visit and of the summit talks which opened new prospects to the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation on multiple planes, in the interests of the two parties and peoples, of the cause of socialism, of international peace and collaboration.

Departs for Romania

LD131522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1447 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, December 13 (TANJUG) -- President of Romania and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu closed his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left for Bucharest this afternoon.

During the two-day visit, Ceausescu conferred with Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and League of Communists Central Committee Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic on bilateral relations and cooperation and some international topics.

The Romanian president, his wife Elena and their aides were seen off by Radovan Vlajkovic and Vidoje Zarkovic.

During the day, a joint Yugoslav-Romanian communique on the talks will be published.

Joint Communique Issued

LD132212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Joint SFRY-Romanian communique issued simultaneously in Belgrade and Bucharest on 13 December on the 12-13 December visit to the SFRY by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG) -- "At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY on 12 and 13 December 1985.

President Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers on Josip Broz's tomb.

The meeting and talks between Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, which provided continuity to the traditional top-level contacts, proceeded in a cordial and open atmosphere, in the spirit of understanding and mutual respect, which also characterizes relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries.

The talks between the two presidents also included an extensive exchange of views about the state of bilateral relations and cooperation and the prospects for their continued promotion, as well as about topical issues of international relations. The two presidents also informed each other obout the two countries' internal developments.

The talks between Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, were attended on the Yugoslav side by: Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade; Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to Romania; Dusan Litvinovic, adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Vucic, head of the cabinet of the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Zlatan Kikic, head of the Office for Neighboring Countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. On the Romaian side the following attended the talks: Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ilie Vaduva, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister for foriegn affairs; Paula Prioteasa, member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy foreign trade minister; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor to the RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the SFRY; and Lucian Petrescu, director of a directorate in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Presidents Vlajkovic and Ceasusecu stressed the great importance which top-level meetings and the principles thus adopted have for the constant intensification of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The stable development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation in all spheres results from a consistent implementation of and respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, the respect for the independent ways of internal development, and for each other's international status. It was stressed that the dialogue between the leaders of the SFRY and the SR of Romania imparted and continues to impart fresh stimuli and dimension to bilateral cooperation, which has been to mutual advantage both in the bilateral and international spheres, and which corresponds to the interest of the peoples in the two countries.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, are of the view that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania and between the peoples of the two countries are developing successfully in all spheres and on the bases established by President Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu. On this occasion also it was emphasized that relations of goodneighborliness between Yugoslavia and Romania reflect respect and mutual recognition and are an example of how cooperation between two neighborly and friendly countries should develop.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the SR of Romania positively assessed the development of cooperation between the two countries' parliaments, governments, sociopolitical organizations, republics and provinces, districts and countries, towns, work organizations, and citizens, and stressed the need to invest continued efforts for its expansion.

The president of the SFRY Presidency, Radovan Vlajkovic, and the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, devoted particular attention to economic relations between the two countries. Both sides underlined their determination to intensify efforts at expanding and diversifying the trade and long-term industrial cooperation and specialization by exploiting all the advantages of their position as neighbors. In this context attention was focussed on the specific actions and ways of developing overall bilateral economic cooperation.

The two sides also agreed on the need to put in concrete terms the efforts aimed at promoting economic cooperation in the sphere of raw materials, the petrochemical, nonferrous and pharmaceutical industries, the manufacturing of energy industry equipment, the electronics and electrotechnical industry, the machine tool industry, and in other spheres of common interest.

A positive assessment was made of the outcome of the consultations conducted by the two countries' planning bodies about the 1986-90 economic development programs, which are envisaged by the protocol signed in Bucharest on 19 September 1985; by the agreement on the 1986-90 trade between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania; and by the protocol on trade in goods and services in 1986 signed in Bucharest on 5 November 1985.

The two presidents stressed the need to invest increased efforts in order to extend the agreement on industrial cooperation and specialization and to conclude new business deals according to the two countries' common needs.

Stress was also laid on the importance of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in constructing and exploiting the Djerdap 1 and Djerdap 2 hydroelectric and navigation systems, built and developed through joint efforts by the two neighboring and friendly countries. Emphasis was also placed on the importance the two sides attach to the need to complete the Djerdap 2 system as soon as possible.

The need to intensify scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in order to join forces in developing modern technologies and using them in manufacturing industries was emphasized.

Noting the results achieved in border area economic cooperation, the need for it to be expanded through industrial cooperation and specialization in manufacturing industry was indicated.

A positive assessment was made of the work done by the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries, while agreement was reached on the need to continue with the measures necessary to implement the agreements concluded so far.

The importance of further developing cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, medical care, information media, and sports was underlined, and readiness expressed to continue to expand it further.

The stances expressed in joint communiques on previous occasions concerning the positive role nationalities play in developing cooperation and friendship between the SFRY and the SR of Romania were reiterated.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the SR of Romania stressed that the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and the efforts to consolidate them reflect a higher degree of mutual trust and respect, and suit the interests of the two neighboring and friendly countries.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, conducted an extensive exchange of views about topical international issues. They expressed concern over the complex nature of the present international situation resulting from the arms race, the existence of numerous trouble-spots in the world, the world economic crisis, the particularly difficult situation in developing countries, and the policy of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Particular attention was therefore devoted to the efforts aimed at strengthening peace and security in the world and halting the arms race, to the need for, primarily, nuclear disarmament, to the consolidation of the CSCE process, and to the increased aspirations toward detente in international relations.

It was agreed that in present circumstances the priority tasks are: halting the arms race, disarmament, particularly in nuclear weapons, and securing peace and security in the world. It was stressed at the same time that the problems of security and disarmament could not be solved without solving the key problems arising from the economic crisis, which are having a negative effect on the state of international relations and on security and peace in the world.

Proceeding from the fact that it signified the resumption of dialogue at top level, the two presidents assessed the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in positive terms. Their stands on the need to reduce tension in mutual relations, the agreement on regular meetings and on the impermissible nature of the nuclear war, as well as their renouncing the desire for military supremacy, have created conditions for the move toward relaxing international tension.

In view of the key question of world peace and security, it was stressed at the same time that there is a need to invest greater efforts with the aim of achieving in the shortest possible time an agreement on an end to the arms race and the prevention of its extension to space, and on the initiation of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, which corresponds to the interests and aspirations of all countries.

It is vital, now that there is again dialogue, that steps are not taken which would be contrary to jointly proclaimed intentions and the broad interest of all countries in the strengthening of the course of disarmament, detente, and negotiation.

The two presidents underlined that without universal detente based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, it is not possible to achieve peace and security in the world. The role of all countries in the United Nations in realizing the relaxation of tensions and finding solutions to all international problems was stressed.

Presidents Radovan Vlajkovic and Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the great importance of consistent respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The two presidents advocated intensifying activities in the framework of all international forums devoted to disarmament, cooperation, security, and peace in Europe and the World.

It was stressed that it is essential to achieve the best possible results at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and the Geneva arms control talks.

The determination of Yugoslavia and Romania to continue to advocate the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and understanding without nuclear weapons was again stressed. The two sides support efforts to promote Balkan cooperation in the fields of transportation, telecommunications, industrial cooperation, culture, education, and tourism, and in other areas of common interest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic again stressed the loyalty of their countries to the principle of solving, exclusively by peaceful means and through negotiation, all problems and conflicts on the basis of principles laid down in the UN Charter. They spoke out decisively against the use of force or the threat of force in international relations.

The two countries are seriously worried by the failure to find solutions to the old crisis flashpoints in various regions of the world, and by the outbreak of new [illegible] solution to, and the elimination of, these problems necessarily imposes the need for the participation and respect of the interests of all countries and peoples from regions in which these problems exist, as well as strict adherence to the principles and the appropriate UN decisions.

The President of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania devoted great attention to international economic problems. It was assessed that the present economic crisis affecting all countries, especially developing countries, is a source of tension and general instability in the world.

The need for cooperation between the developed and the developing countries on principles of equality, and the importance of the beginning of real negotations on a global solution to the problem of development, including the question of debts was underlined.

The positive role of the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment as an independent and nonbloc global factor in international relations was emphasized.

The two presidents emphasized the irreplaceable role and importance of the UN in the struggle for peace and security in the world, for the independent development of all countries, and the improvement of comprehensive and equal international cooperation.

The two presidents highly appraised the visit and stressed that it represented a powerful manifestation of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and a stiumulus to the expansion and strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited Rodovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction."

TIES WITH HUNGARY, ROMANIA VIEWED AFTER VISITS

AU152049 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Dragan Petrovic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] Two visits from the neighborhood have marked our country's foreign political activity during the past week. Our guests were Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian state and party, and Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Such a short period of time in which we had contacts with those neighbors leads us to make some comparisons of our country's relations with Romania and Hungary. Here is Dragan Petrovic:

This time we will not speak of the numerous similarities in the relations our country has with Romania and Hungary, the similarities that show those relations as being generally good with both countries. We will speak of some differences. At first glance, one can observe a difference in the number of meetings. Ceausescu's visit to Belgrade is the third Yugoslav-Romanian meeting in this year alone. Yugoslav-Romanian summits, occurring one a year, have almost become a tradition. Such a frequency of meetings has not been achieved with Hungary, but that does not mean that the number of meetings is directly connected with the quality of relations. For instance, although we do not discuss economic cooperation with Hungarian partners as frequently as with the Romanian ones, Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc and Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar had the opportunity to make flattering assessments of Yugoslav-Hungarian economic relations.

Hungary, which is twice as small as Romania, has over twice the trade with our country as Romania does. After Italy, Hungary is our second best economic partner among our neighbors. It was stressed once again that the fact that almost half of the value of trade consists of the higher forms of cooperation is of great importance for such relations. One can clearly see now to what extent Yugoslav-Romanian economic relations are affected by the lack of such cooperation. Cooperation, specialization, and joint ventures are that which make economic relations more stable, longer lasting, and less susceptible to monetary economic burdens and difficulties. And when economic relations amount to almost only commodity exchange and it falls to the level of barter, one can then hardly expect the ambitious plans to be fulfilled without more creative turns. Those plans envisage that Yugoslav-Romanian economic relation will reach $3 billion in the next 5-year period.

There is one more dimension in our relations with Romania and Hungary in which one can make comparisons, again in the desire that those relations be as good as possible: the position of the minorities and their role in the overall development of relations. It was assessed during the Yugoslav-Hungarian talks that good relations are much contributed to by the fact that the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene minorities in Hungary, and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia, represent a bridge of friendship and good-neighborly relations. The fact is also that Hungary -- along with expressing satisfaction about the position of Hungarians in Yugoslavia -- has done most among our eastern neighbors to improve the position of the portion of our peoples who live on its territory, during the recent period of time in particular. Romania has a somewhat different approach in this sphere, and it considers the talks on that topic as interference in its internal affairs.

It is therefore encouraging that the joint communique issued at the end of Ceausescu's visit says that positions expressed in former joint communiques about the positive role that nationalities have in the development of cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and Romania have been confirmed.

POOR SERBIAN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTED

LD121836 Belgrade TANJUG Domistic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG -- Economic trends in Serbia proper in the 10 months of this year are, in the main, lagging behind the plan. This is most evident in industrial production, which, compared to the same period last year, grew by only 2.2 percent, which is scarcely more than half the planned increase of 4 percent.

Out of a total of 34 branches of the economy, only 13 achieved the planned production growth; 10 branches were significantly down. Representatives of industry are also talking with anxiety of stocks of industrial product, which in 10 months of the year have increased by almost 16 percent, compared with the average for last year. Stocks of general consumer goods are accumulating most of all.

In agriculture, in Serbia proper there has been a significant shortfall in corn yields, down by almost a third. Because of significantly reduced yields of sugan beet, sunflowers, fruit and vegetables, a good part of processing capacities, which are in any case poorly utilized, are now idle.

The cattle supply is down and it can be expected to remain low.

The recovery of exports, which in 10 months of this year are up by 6 percent compared to the same period last year, is cause for certain amount of optimism in Serbia. But exports are lagging behind the plan by 10.4 percent and expecially those to the convertible currency area, which have increased by only 8 percent, less than half the planned growth of 17 percent.

The economy of Serbia proper delivered various products worth about $2 billion to foreign markets. Thus exports were covered by imports by a solid 107 percent and this is one fifth above the Yugoslav average. Nevertheless, the trade deficit in the convertible currency area is not to be avoided and amounts to approximately $40.million.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EAST GERMANY

LD110620 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 10 (TANJUG) -- By the year 1990, Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic will trade goods and services to the value of 4.5 billion clearing dollars or 3 percent more than the target set for the current five-year period which is drawing to a close.

This is envisaged under an agreement signed today by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Dr Milenko Bojanic and Minister of Foreign Trade of the GDR Dr Horst Soelle.

In the future, economic cooperation will focus on industrial cooperation and specialization which should account for 25 percent of the trade, as against the present 15 percent.

Best results in this respect can be achieved in the metal processing industry. Here, some fifteen contracts have already been signed, including a long-term contract on cooperation between the Yugoslav car factory Crvena Zastava and the well-known car producer IFA of the GDR.

Yugoslavia exports to the GDR agricultural and food products, consumer goods, machine tools and some kinds of equipment and imports from it machine-building industry products, equipment, some raw materials and semi-manufactures.

YOUTH PRESIDIUM REJECTS DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD110518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia today judged that it could not accept a draft of the resolution for the next year unless this document underwent essential changes and amendments prior to its adoption. At the Presidium's session several comments were made on the proposed draft resolution.

At the session it was said that the planned reduction in the rate of inflation would be difficult to implement and that there was a danger that in order to achieve this all other factors would have to be adjusted accordingly. In addition, it was said, the resolution does not contain the bases for adopting concrete plans for speedy (?development) and productive employment of young educated cadres.

The attitude of the Presidium of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is that it is necessary to raise the question of responsibility of those who in this difficult socioeconomic situation adopt irresponsible behavior toward planning and demands for adopting systematic laws. The Presidium points out that it is completely uncertain how and in what period the economy will harmonize its plans with development documents and that for once we should put an end to such "chaotic" ways of working.

It was agreed that the stands of the Presidium adopted today would be sent to the SFRY assembly, Federal Executive Council, and Federal Institute for Planning. The Presidium will demand from these bodies "feedback" information on the proposed amendments to the draft resolution. It was also concluded that a youth delegation would tomorrow acquaint the SAWPY Federal Conference with the attitude of the Presidium of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and that at the same time it should demand that the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in implementing plan documents should not be established before the documents are adopted.